The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Fighting on Monday North of the Loire.

Occupation of Evreux by the German Army.

Seventy Thousand Germans in Amiens.

The People of Paris Disposed to Make Peace.

Obstinacy of the Tours Government Denounced.

A More Pacific Feeling on the Eastern Question.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Fighting on the Loire on Monday—Conflicting Statements—Occupation of Evreux by the Germans—The Situation at Le Mans.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Baume, between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was present and directed operations. A thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

THE IMPENDING GREAT BATTLE.

Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces, to the number of 300,000 men, is likely to occur immediately in the Southern Department. The Prussians are within twelve miles of Tours, the seat of the French Provisional Government.

WEST OF PARIS.

The following dispatch has just been received from Evreux, the capital of the Department of Eure, dated yesterday: The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven toward the village of Villars by the Gardes Mobile, who retreated in turn when reinforcements came up for the enemy.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29, via BERLIN.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN is near Le Mans, where KERATRY has a French force of 27,000 men.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—JAURES has been appointed to the command of the army lately under KERATRY.

Keratry Resigns in Presence of the Enemy—He Makes Threats Against Gambetta.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—Gen. KERATRY sent in his resignation in the presence of the enemy. He threatens GAMBETTA with a council of war, and accuses Gen. LOVERDO of treason.

A Fight Near Pithiviers—Bourbaki—A Contradiction.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—The *Gazette de France* reports that Gen. LARONZEON successfully engaged the Germans near Pithiviers. Gen. BOURBAKI has assumed command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The English journals contradict the report they published yesterday that the French had been driven from Ladonmazieres, and a French General had been captured. The French still hold the place, and no fight has occurred there.

Retreat of the French from Amiens—King William's Dispatch—Seventy Thousand Germans Occupy the City.

LILLE, Nov. 29.—The retreat of the Army of the North from Amiens was made in an orderly manner. A Prussian officer, captured before Amiens, says the German plan is to attack Lille and Dunkirk.

THE FIGHT OF MONDAY.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—King WILLIAM has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, which is just given to the public:

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Yesterday Gen. MANTEUFFEL, with a portion of the First Army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost 1,000 in killed and wounded, and 700 as prisoners. The Prussian loss was comparatively unimportant.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens.

Rout of Menotti Garibaldi's Force Confirmed—The Paris and Strasbourg Railroad Restored—Popular Sentiment of Paris for Peace—Trochu Makes a Denial.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Official despatches from Gen. Von WERDER confirm the report of the defeat of the Garibaldians at Pasques, on Saturday last, and their disorderly flight. Gen. Von WERDER followed up his success on the next day by turning the position to which the French had retreated, falling on their rear and inflicting a loss of about 400 killed. The French retreated in two directions. The Prussian losses did not exceed fifty killed.

PRUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Prussians have reopened the Paris and Strasbourg Railway to Chelles, ten miles east of Paris. They completed a new road around the tunnel near Chelles, which had been destroyed by the French, and now the facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are vastly increased.

THE ART AND OTHER COLLECTIONS OF PARIS.

The Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, have petitioned the British Government to interpose and save the literary, art and scientific collections in Paris from destruction.

FEELING IN PARIS.

The latest Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who, they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours Government. Gen. TROCHU denies the truth of the statement that he intends to banish 10,000 Parisians because of the scarcity of provisions. A dispatch has been received here from Berlin announcing that Prince WITGENSTEIN, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by Gen. TROCHU to leave the city, for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

The German Loan—Commercial Interests of Germany in Lorraine—Swiss Neutrality—A French Cruiser After New-Orleans German Steamers.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Of the new Prussian loan 50,000,000 thalers are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. The *Consortium* has made bids for 51,000,000 of the loan; and, pending concession, the remainder is offered at 95.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A committee of the English bankers held a meeting, last night, and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of 100,000,000 of thalers just authorized by the North German Parliament.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A Berlin telegram says: "The German manufacturers will hold a convention at Mannheim early next month to consider the commercial changes required by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine."

EUGENIE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—Belgium asks for the neutralization of Dunkirk. It is said that the Empress of the French has been in this city since Monday.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

BERNE, Nov. 29.—Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies.

A FRENCH CRUISER.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The French man-of-war *Talisman* has been seen cruising in the track of the German steamer sailing from New-Orleans to Bremen, via Havana.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH RUSSIA.

Reported Withdrawal of the Gortschakoff Note—Pacific Indications at the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is officially stated in the *Telegraph*, this morning, that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to the decision of the Conference.

FEELING AMONG FINANCIERS.

The feeling today in money circles is pacific. The *Times*, this morning, in its article on the situation, says: "Desiring peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees, and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, a violation of which we cannot acquiesce in." The *Times* gives conspicuous place to a number of contributions, insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea, or a declaration of war.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. RYLANDS, member of Parliament for Warrington, at a public meeting last night, made a speech deprecating a declaration of war against Russia without the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty of 1856.

PREPARATIONS FOR EARLY ACTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—It is reported here that recent declarations from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European Powers for early action.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Unity—Austria Congratulates Prussia—The Swedish Minister to the United States—The Recent Newspaper Seizure in Rome—Censure of the Italian Ministry.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Austrian Government has congratulated Prussia on the accomplishment of the union of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse and Wurtemberg with the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—By the provisions of the new North German Constitution, Prussia has only seventeen out of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the Confederation. From this fact it is generally inferred the future policy of Germany will be peace....A dispatch has been received here announcing that the Hamburg American Company's steamer *Hammonia* will not sail for New-York at present. She is detained, leaky.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—Mr. STENERSEN, the Ambassador in this City from Sweden and Norway, goes to Washington in the same capacity.

FLORENCE, Nov. 29.—The Italian Ministry is severely censured on all hands for authorizing the seizure of those journals which published the Papal Encyclical.

Opening of the Greek Exhibition—Release of Supposed Fenians in England.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Greek Industrial Exhibition was opened at Athens, on Sunday last, by the King and Queen, with great ceremony....The supposed Fenians, WELCH and BOUCHER, who were recently arrested at Manchester, have been discharged.

THE CHARITABLE DOCTORS.

Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Anniversary Dinner at Delmonico's Last Evening.

The New-York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men gave their anniversary dinner at Delmonico's last evening. It was well attended, over 200 medical gentlemen being present, and the entertainment, which was in DELMONICO'S best style, was all that could be desired. After the cloth was removed, the doors were opened and the ladies were admitted, when the President, Dr. O. WHITE, delivered his address, stating that this was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Society. He recommended to the attention of the members the statistics of the past year, which would be found upon the table. He remarked that there was present this evening a gentleman, Dr. DELAFIELD, through whose instrumentality the Society had been established, and who rejoiced with its members that it had been instrumental in so much good. Referring to these annual reunions, he said that they had been instrumental in advancing the science of medicine in a wonderful degree, and it was at one of these dinners that the suggestion was first made which led subsequently to the establishment of the Academy of Medicine in this City. He was gratified to say that there was not an original member of this Association who had ever turned back from the good work, but continued to contribute to its welfare while living, and frequently made provisions for its objects in his will. This was a noble charity, which was worthy the attention of all medical men, and he hoped that it would prosper in the future as it had in the past.

The annual statement of the Society shows a balance in the Treasury Sept. 13, 1869, of $4,544 28.

The members of the Society now number 125, of whom 103 are for life, and twenty-two annual subscribers. The benefactors number thirty-three, of whom one is a layman. The Society extends its aid to six widows and three children of its deceased members. Annual members pay an initiation fee of $10, and $10 dues, in semi-annual payments; or $100 paid at one time constitutes a member for life.

The first toast was:

The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Based on the Divine injunction, it appeals alike to our duty and our sympathies; conferring security in prosperity and affording aid in adversity.

To which no response was made, the band playing, rather inappropriately, the "Pirate's Chorus."

The second toast was:

The United States of America—The Medical Profession, inheriting the patriotism of RUSH and of WARREN, proclaims its devotion to the Republic, and confides in her statesmen to maintain her honor and liberty.

To this Judge PIERREPONT responded in a very humorous manner, and referring to the statesmen of the present age, remarked that there were false notions of statesmanship now, and that men were selected for prominent positions who had not the ability or the standing to rule. The fault with France at the present day was that her statesmen were at fault, and if we were not careful we would be placed in a very critical condition by the neglect to select men of ability for positions in our Government. The speaker in conclusion referred to the condition of our national finances, and held that it was absurd to undertake to pay off the debt incurred by the war in this generation, and that it would be much better to fund it at a lower rate of interest.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY spoke in response to the third toast, which was as follows:

The Learned Professions: Divinity, Law and Medicine—Distinct as vocations, but linked in the support of religion, justice and humanity.

The remaining toasts were replied to by Judge CLERKE, Dr. JOHN MOORE, United States Navy; CHARLTON LEWIS and Dr. EDWARD R. PEASLE. The toasts were as follows:

The Surgeons of the United States Army and Navy—Fearless in danger and steadfast in duty amid the perils of the fight and the war of elements, they are our honored colleagues in the advancement of medical science.

Commerce—The pioneer of civilization; the patron of Science and the Arts; the keystone of Christian philanthropy.

The Press—A stream essential to the growth of a free people. May its waters flow pure from their source, and in their course remain uncontaminated.

Woman—

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

The assemblage broke up at a late hour, the members of the Society and their guests evidently enjoying the occasion, and resolved to continue their contributions to its success.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Losses at Sea—More Insurgent Leaders Captured—Cuban Ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Sentenced to the Garrote—A Slander Denied.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The American schooner *Frank Palmer*, from Matanzas, for Key West, was lost at sea on Friday last. The crew were saved....Col. BARRIOS, Gen. CAVADA'S Chief of Staff, has been captured by the Cuban forces near Cienfuegos....The Spanish gun-boat *Alarmaz* is ashore at Ensenada de Cachinas. The cannon was removed to lighten the vessel, with the hope of getting her off; but the effort to haul her into deep water was abandoned, and it is believed now that she will prove a total loss. The cannon has arrived at Cienfuegos....Col. CABRERA, an insurgent leader, who had command of the party belonging to JESUS DEL SOL during the severe illness of that famous chief, surrendered himself and his men yesterday....CHRISTOBAL MENDIOLEA, the Ex-Cuban Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and formerly editor of the Havana *Siglo*, was captured at Quasimas, and is among those lately sentenced to death by the garrote, as leaders of the rebellion. Col. MARIN reports that fifty insurgents were killed in the engagement in which MENDIOLEA was captured....*La Integridad Nacional*, a newspaper published in Madrid, recently contained a series of foul slanders against FRANCIS SANVALLE, the celebrated naturalist and owner of the Regla Slating Foundry. The slanders were that SANVALLE was an insurgent General, that he had assassinated eleven Spaniards, that he then caused a fire of faggots to be built, on which were placed the bodies of his victims, and that when the torch was applied himself and his band danced around the blazing mass. SANVALLE is incapable of such barbarities. He is an American, far advanced in years, devoted to his science, and has never meddled in the revolution. Throughout the island he is much respected because of his accomplishments, and has a high standing in social and scientific circles.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Advices from Nassau report the arrivals there of the American men-of-war *Tuscarora* and *Pilgrim*, Nov. 21. Two boats, containing fourteen men, from Cuba, had arrived at Nassau.

The Execution of Adolfo Varona, Private Secretary of Gen. Quesada—Full Particulars—Important Dispatches to the Provisional Government Taken from his Person.

From a private letter received from Havana we have particulars of the last movements of Col. ADOLFO VARONA, whose execution by Spanish guerrillas was briefly noticed by telegraph. Col. VARONA left this port on the 4th of October last by the steamer *Virgin*, bound for Curacoa, in company with Gen. QUESADA, having previously arrived with him in this City from Cuba. On arrival at that place VARONA was commissioned to take dispatches of the highest importance to the Provisional Government in Cuba. For the purpose of disguising himself, a small sloop was chartered to convey him to the coast of Cuba, where he reached after an uneventful voyage. Dressed as a simple laborer, he made his way through the Spanish lines mounted on a horse he purchased the day after his arrival; and when challenged he showed a passport which he had obtained from a fisherman for $50 and the promise of returning it within fourteen days. On the fourth day of his travel, while visiting in a hut situated in a sugar plantation in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, he was set upon by several of the bands who had seen his passport and knew the man whom he represented himself to be. They forthwith called in some Spanish guerrillas, and he was shot dead on the spot. The dispatches he carried were found secreted in the lining of his coat, were seized and forwarded at once to the Captain-General, DE RODAS, at Havana, in whose hands they are at the present moment.

SKETCH OF VARONA.

ADOLFO VARONA was born in 1830, at Puerto Principe, of wealthy and respected parents. In his eighteenth year he went to study medicine at Paris, and after walking the Hospital Maison Dieu, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of chemical surgery, he graduated as an M. D. In addition to this, he distinguished himself as a linguist, speaking and writing several languages with elegance. At the commencement of the revolution in Cuba, he offered his services to QUESADA, who accepted him gratefully, and they afterward became firm friends. In the army he performed the double functions of Colonel and Surgeon, and showed great courage and skill in both departments. On his recent arrival in Cuba he addressed a letter to a friend at New-York, commencing, "I write this in Cuba Libre." This letter was handed to the Captain of the ship, with instructions to post it at Jamaica, and in due course it has reached here. Many erroneous reports have been spread in Cuba and this City as to the identity of VARONA. The telegram gave his name as BAMLETTA, but subsequently corrected it; and the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, states the name as A. VARONA. It was also reported that it was LOUIS VARONA, brother of CHARLES, the leader of the insurrection in Camaguay.

THE EAST.

Railroad Opening in Northern New-Hampshire—Convocation of Farmers at Concord, N. H.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Case.

LANCASTER, N. H., Nov. 29.—An extra train of ten cars from Plymouth, with a large party of excursionists on board to attend the opening of the railroad to this place, arrived at noon, bringing many prominent railroad men from this State and from Massachusetts, under the superintendence of President LYON. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot to welcome the train. A procession was formed under the direction of HENRY O. KENT, and marched to the Lancaster House, where a dinner was served to the guests. The day is stormy, but all the arrangements are going off well.

CONCORD, N. H. Nov. 29.—The annual meeting of the farmers of this State met in Angelos Hall this morning; MOSES HUMPHREY, President of the State Board of Agriculture, presiding. Major JONES welcomed the Convention in a brief speech. The President delivered an address, relating mainly to the history of the State Board and its objects. Agricultural subjects were then taken up and discussed. About 200 farmers were present.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Boston Hartford and Erie Railroad case was before the District Court today, by special assignment on a question of jurisdiction, arising out of the petition of certain creditors of the corporation, for a decree in bankruptcy. After an argument of counsel the case was adjourned over.

Boston Bank Statement—Fire at Concord, N. H.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The following is a weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$47,350,000
Loans	108,924,361
Specie	2,037,223
Legal-tenders	12,012,403
Due from other banks	17,699,333
Due to other banks	15,729,096
Deposits	43,920,781
Circulation	24,864,666

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The old building known as the Methodist Institute, erected for a house of worship by the Congregational Society in 1751, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $2,000.

Presbyterian Church and Chapel at Rye—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

RYE, Nov. 29.—The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church was laid here this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. The services were held in the old church, previous to the ceremony, when addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. DICKINSON and ADAMS, of New-York, and the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. W. BAIRD, who gave a brief historical account of the congregation. The audience then repaired to the site of the new building and witnessed the laying of the corner-stone. The Memorial Chapel, now being erected by Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, adjoining the church, is nearly completed, and much admired. The whole cost of these improvements is nearly $100,000.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Convention of the North-western Association at Detroit—Susan B. Anthony and Celia M. Burleigh on the Stand—A Speech by the Former.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—The annual Convention of the North-western Woman's Suffrage Association was held at Young Men's Hall this morning. The attendance was small, but embraced many of the most prominent engaged in the movement. Mrs. M. A. HAZLETT, of Hillsdale, Mich., the President of the Association, occupied the chair. Upon the platform were seated SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CELIA M. BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, LILLIE PECKHAM, of Milwaukee, Judge WAITE, of Chicago, and several other prominent personages. Delegations were present from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and it is thought that other States will be represented before the final adjournment. The first business of importance was the annual address of the President, which was delivered by Mrs. HAZLETT. Committees were appointed on rules, resolutions, appointment of officers, and revision of the constitution. Miss ANTHONY being called for, spoke for a few minutes, urging chiefly that the women engaged in the movement should aim to hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the land, and not content themselves with joining either the Republican or Democratic organization. In this way only, Miss ANTHONY thought, could they secure a real power in the nation and obtain the right at present practically denied them by both parties. She spoke of the experiment that had been tried in Wyoming of giving women the ballot, and characterized it as a complete success, and so with regard to their acting as jurors and in the capacity of Justices and Judges.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M., and the attendance was about the same as in the morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were accepted for purposes of discussion:

Resolved, That under a republican government, suffrage is not a privilege merely, but a right of the citizens and a duty.

Resolved, That no citizen of the United States can be rightfully deprived of the suffrage, except for some reason founded upon the law of nature or of nations, and which can be comprehended and made satisfactory to intelligent minds.

Resolved, That while each State has a right to regulate the suffrage as to the manner of its exercise within its own limits, no State has a right arbitrarily to exclude whole classes of citizens from the electoral franchise; such exclusion is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That having confidence in the principles and no fear of the results of carrying them into practice, we will continue our efforts to have them incorporated into the legislative action not only of the States but of the nation.

The discussion of these resolutions was participated in by Judge WAITE, of Chicago; G. B. STEBBINS, of Detroit; LILLIE PECKHAM, of Milwaukee; Mrs. C. C. LATHROP, of Jackson, Mich., and Mrs. BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn.

In the evening addresses were delivered by LILLIE PECKHAM of Milwaukee; ADAM ELDER, of Detroit; Judge BROADWELL, of Chicago, and others.

THE WEST.

Immigration Convention in New-Mexico—An Appeal to the Government for Aid—Cincinnati Liquor-Dealers—Disasters on Lake Michigan.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Nov. 28.—The New-Mexican Immigration Convention assembled in this City today, and effected a permanent territorial organization. Branch societies are to be organized in each County. S. D. ELKINS was elected President; S. M. ASHENFELDER, Secretary; HENRY WETTER, Treasurer, and Capt. EBEN EVERETT, Financial Secretary. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to grant lands for railroads, and for the establishment of public schools. Also for the establishment of an assay office at Santa Fé. There was a light fall of snow here this morning, but it cleared off fine in the afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Messrs. MOHR, SOLOMON & MOHR, liquor-dealers, reported last night as suspended, state emphatically today that though they have asked for some extra accommodations, their paper has, in no case, gone to protest, and that their business is proceeding as usual.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—The bark *Board of Trade* run ashore at this port, last night, and is filled with water. No lives were lost. An Escanaba dispatch says the propeller *Susquehanna*, of the Western Transportation Company, run upon a reef at North Kay, and filled with water. She was loaded with flour and grain from this port. No lives were lost.

All About a Dog—One White Man Killed and Several Negroes Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Last Saturday the neighbors of SIMEON ANDREWS assembled at his house, in Fayette County, Kentucky, to attend a church festival. A difficulty occurred about a dog, which resulted in BENJAMIN BOGY, the only white man present, shooting into the house and wounding several negroes. The negroes returned the fire, and mortally wounded BOGY. Yesterday five of the negroes were arrested, charged with killing BOGY. It is reported that two of the prisoners were captured and hung last night by members of the Kuklux Klan.

Gold Discoveries in Mexico—A Rich Placer near Chihuahua.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 28.—A correspondent of the *New-Mexican* of this city, writing from Chihuahua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over a new discovery of placer gold, about seventy-five miles from the City of Chihuahua. Don PEDRO GONZALES, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The particles found are round and plump, ranging from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazelnut. One nugget weighed an ounce. The place is situated in a deep arroyo, 2,000 or 3,000 yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroyo. The dirt yields from $1 to $8 to the pan.

Compliment to an Editor—Presentation of a Service of Silver.

ELMIRA, Nov. 29.—A large number of the citizens of this place, without distinction of party, met in the dining-saloon of the Hathaway House this evening, and presented a silver service to CHARLES G. FAIRMANS, Esq., editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his editorial life. Ex-Mayor STEPHEN MCDONALD presided, and speeches were made by DAVID B. HILL, member of Assembly elect; Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, member of Congress elect; Rev. Dr. COWLES, President of the Female College; CHAS. HAZARD, Esq., editor of the Elmira *Gazette*; GEORGE W. PRATT, editor of the Corning *Journal*, and others. The affair was throughout of an exceedingly pleasant character.

Marine Disaster—A Schooner Foundered in a Gale—Escape of the Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—The schooner *Queen of the West*, Capt. BEATTY, of Philadelphia, from Morehead City for Cardenas, with staves, foundered at sea, in a south-west gale, Nov. 23, sixty miles south-east of Cape Lookout. The crew were picked up by the schooner *Fannie Keating*, from Woods' Hole for Savannah, and brought in to the Capes. The *Queen of the West* took the gale on the night of the 21st. Next morning it was found that the vessel was leaking and water-logged. The sea broke over her, swept away the deck-load, and stove the main-hatch. The crew took to the boats, but remained by the wreck until the afternoon of the 24th, when they were picked up.

THE SOUTH.

The Alabama Troubles—Indignation Meeting at Montgomery—Horse-Racing at New-Orleans.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—The meeting last night to express indignation at the course of W. H. SMITH and ARTHUR BINGHAM in refusing to vacate the offices of Governor and Treasurer, was very largely attended. All the speeches were made by Republicans, the principal speaker being Judge MORSE, the defeated Republican candidate for Attorney-General. He said the election was a fair and peaceful one, and that he had already turned over his office to his successful Democratic competitor; and that he did so because he was entitled to it. He denounced the act of blocking the wheels of government as a high-handed usurpation. Several Republican members of the Legislature also spoke in condemnation of SMITH and BINGHAM. Mr. GRAHAM, a Republican member from Perry County, offered resolutions, which were adopted, expressing the indignation and disapprobation of the people at the course taken by SMITH and BINGHAM.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned over until to-morrow, after a short session. This morning there are no new developments relative to the Governorship.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—To-day was the second day of the Metairie races. The hurdle-race was won by *Beacon*, beating *Chalmette*, *Wild-cat* and *Tangle-foot*. The second race, club purse $500, mile heats, resulted as follows:

Kildare	1	1
Victory	2	2
Waltz	3	dis
Tamberline	4	3
Donovan	5	4

Time, 1:51, 1:48.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 29.—The Silberton Hotel, at Buffalo Gap, was destroyed by fire this morning....JOHN WILSON, residing at Swoope's Depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, committed suicide, by taking a dose of morphine....The snow is nine inches deep on the highland country.

E. M. Yerger Not Yet Tried—Disaster on the Mississippi River—A Curious Case Against the City of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—A private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Appeal*, says that the telegram from Washington stating that YERGER, who killed Col. CRANE, has been imprisoned for life, is untrue. YERGER'S trial does not take place till January.

The officers of the *Indiana* report that the steamer *Postboy* is in a sinking condition at Napoleon, Ark., having sprung a leak. She was discharging her cargo, and had her pumps at work.

An interesting case is before the United States Circuit Court here. Last July JOHN F. THOMAS, a white man, was arrested for cohabiting with a negro woman, who, he alleged, was his wife, and was fined by the Recorder. He now brings suit against the city for $25,000 damages. The City Attorney yesterday filed a demurrer, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction as to the question of marriage; it belonged solely to the State.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ♥ hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ♥ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.78	24	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	L. rain.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	L. rain.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Fair.
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very brisk.	L. rain.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	H. rain.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	L. rain.
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No report.	Fair.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Fair.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Clear.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.

Banquet of the Survivors of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The Hall of the Caledonia Club, No. 118 Sullivan-street, was last evening the scene of the first social reunion and banquet of the surviving members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Their ranks, decimated by havoc of war, have still further been visited by the "fell destroyer" since the close of the struggle, and the hearts of the 125 who last night exchanged greetings over the festive-board were more than once subdued as the memory of some gallant comrade, numbered with the dead, was brought to recollection by the recital of reminiscences of the camp and battle-field.

At 8½ o'clock, to the music of "Cameron Men" from Robertson's Band, the company were seated, and after grace from Rev. C. KENNEDY, the more substantial portion of the programme was disposed of. At the conclusion of the hour Brig.-Gen. DAVID MORRISON, with a few pertinent remarks, introduced the "flow of soul," and read the regular toasts in the following order:

1. "The day we celebrate, (the defence of Fort Saunders, Knoxville;) our first anniversary, may it not be the last." Responded to by Col. JOHN MOORE; song by Mr. DAVID THOMPSON.
2. "The Members of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers." Responded to by Capt. JOHN S. DINGWALL. Song by ROBERT GIBSON.
3. "Our Dead Comrades." (In silence). Responded to by Chaplain CRAMMOND KENNEDY. Song by THOMAS MOORE.
4. "Our Country." Responded to by Sergt. JOHN A. THOMPSON. Music, "America," by band.
5. "The President of the United States." Responded to by A. D. BAIRD. Music, "Hail to the Chief." Band.
6. "Our Guests." Responded to by GEORGE MITCHELL, Chief of the Caledonia Club. Song.
7. "The Widows and Orphans of the Regiment. In our successes let us not forget their distresses." Responded to by Capt. JOSEPH LAING. Recitation by JOHN S. MARTIN.
8. "The Ladies." Responded to Mr. JOHN LINDSAY. Song.
9. "The Press." Responded to by JOHN TREGASKIS. Song.
10. "Auld Scotia. Last though not least." Responded to by Mr. MCDOUGALL. Song.

The usual volunteer songs and toasts followed, the company separating at an early hour, mutually pleased at the opportunity afforded them to meet old comrades, and to renew friendships cemented in the field.

Among the invited guests we noticed Chiefs GEORGE MITCHELL, JOHN BARRIE, GILHOOLY and MCDOUGALL, of the Caledonia Club; Mr. ALEX. THEYN and others. The hall was profusely decorated with bunting, and among the colors were those of the regiment.

Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity commenced its two-days' session at Yale College, yesterday. A large delegation is present. The Society has branches in all of the leading colleges of the country.

WASHINGTON.

The Camden, N. J., Election Riot Cases—The Military in Georgia—Cases in the Court of Claims—Reports from the Military Department of the South—Apples from Russia—Important Treasury Circular—A Dangerous Reef—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It will be remembered that at the late election in New-Jersey a serious and outrageous riot occurred at Camden, not only violating the peace, but also the provisions of the Enforcement act. The United States Court for the District of New-Jersey was in session at the time, but the Grand Jury had been discharged. The guilty parties were arrested and the question arose with District-Attorney KEASBY whether he should request the impaneling of another Grand Jury or postpone the trials until another term of the Court. On this point he asked the opinion of Attorney-General AKERMAN, who advised that a new Grand Jury be summoned, and that the offenders have the benefit of a speedy trial at the present term of Court. Now this action, so eminently in the interests of justice and law and order, is shamefully perverted by the Copperhead Press, which asserts that "a special session of the United States District Court has been called by order of Attorney-General AKERMAN, &c." What he has done is correctly stated above, and will be recognized by every fair-minded person as his simple duty under the law.

THE MILITARY IN GEORGIA.

The troops temporarily sent from Georgia to South Carolina and Florida, to suppress recent disturbances in those States, are now returning to that State. This is the only foundation for the sensational reports that troops are being disposed there now for the purpose of controlling the election. The hope is indulged that it will not be necessary to move a company anywhere, and it will not be unless the disloyal Kuklux element, following the example of their New-York Tammany brethren, seek by fraud, violence and intimidation to prevent a fair and honest election.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session today was full and quite long. The session was devoted to routine matters mostly. The Message, contrary to report, was not considered, that having passed review at the last session.

CASES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

An adjourned term of the Court of Claims begun today. Two interesting cases received *pro forma* decisions that they might be appealed to the Supreme Court for trial the present Winter. The cases were similar, and were brought against the Government by two subjects of France, ROTHSCHILD and DAUPHINE. The Court of Claims is prohibited by law from rendering decisions in favor of subjects of foreign nations which do not provide as full remedy to citizens of the United States in similar cases in their Courts as is sought here. Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, now in this city, gave testimony showing that remedy is given our citizens in French Courts, but the question goes to the Supreme Court to decide whether the remedy given is complete.

CLERKS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary DELANO has found two clerks in the Interior Department whom he formerly discharged from the Internal Revenue Bureau, while Commissioner. He has obtained from the Appointment Office of the Treasury Department, a complete list of all whom he dismissed from service there, in order to discover if any more of them found a house of refuge in the Interior Department.

PUBLICATION OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Office, confidently promises the complete census returns shall be published in a year from this time. The same work occupied six years of the last decade.

PERSONAL.

Senator JOHN F. LEWIS, Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER, and ROBERT GARRETT, President of the Valley Railroad, are here.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the South, has submitted his annual report. The Division of the South is composed of two military departments, viz: The South and Texas. It contains the following troops: Four detachments of ordnance, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, Third Artillery, ten companies; Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. The Department of the South is commanded by Gen. TERRY, who is also Commander of the District of Georgia, under special orders from the War Department. In Gen. TERRY'S department frequent changes of stations added to expenditure, but were unavoidable. Yellow fever caused the removal of the garrisons from Mobile and New-Orleans. The Department of Texas, embracing also Louisiana, is commanded by Col. J. J. REYNOLDS. With the exception of Indian troubles on the northern frontier, that State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. Gen. HALLECK calls particular attention to the part of Col. REYNOLDS' report concerning the depredations of Indians from Fort Sill reservation, and recommends that measures be taken to confine the Indians to this reservation, or to prevent them from leaving except under military escort. In general remarks concerning the division, Gen. HALLECK reports that discipline has improved during the year, and supplies have been abundant and satisfactory, except clothing, which is almost universally complained of. The expenses of the several supply departments have been much diminished, and the report points out a way of further reduction. Few instances have occurred where military interference in civil matters has been required, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. In the present practice the revenue officer is the sole judge of his need of military assistance, and it is recommended that their requisitions be required to be accompanied by affidavits to prove that the case comes within the law authorizing military interference. This and other restrictions pointed out on the use of military force in civil matters would, in the opinion of the General, effect a saving in military expenditures, and also relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service. On this subject the report proceeds:

"Where United States Marshals and Assistant Marshals call for military aid to execute the process of the Courts, there should be an order of Court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil *posse comitatus* could be obtained. It may be proper to remark in this place that I have been assured by Federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing Judicial process and enforcing the Revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase, rather than diminish, the apparent necessity of resorting to such force in civil matters. The ill-disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plea that this duty now devolves on the military. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder there is a call for Federal troops to arrest and guard the criminals. It is, therefore, a question well worthy of consideration, whether the military in civil matters should not be limited to a few well-defined cases, such as riots and insurrections, which cannot be suppressed by local and State authorities."

Although no very important military operations have been carried on in the Division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and in settling apparent conflicts of authority between military and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these embarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superior and to give general satisfaction to the people of the States in their respective commands.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The following circular was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29, 1870.

To the Collectors of Customs:

To correct a want of uniformity at the various ports in the practice of exacting from masters or owners of vessels the compensation of the inspectors in charge of vessels and when merchandise remains on board after the time allowed by law for discharging the same has expired, your attention is called to section 56, act of 1799, as amended by act of March 2, 1861, fixing the time for such discharge, according to the tonnage of the vessel, that is to say: If of less than 300 tons, eight working days; if of 300 tons and less than 800, twelve working days; if of 800 tons and upward, fifteen working days. In determining the legal time to be charged in such cases, a correct account will be kept, commencing at the exact date of the arrival of the vessel at port until its entire cargo is discharged upon wharf or lighter. From the account thus kept, there is to be deducted the time allowed by law for discharging, eight, ten, or fifteen days, according to tonnage, two days for arrival and entry, and Sundays, legal holidays, and rainy days that absolutely prevent the discharge of the cargo of any vessel. The salary of the Inspectors employed in superintending the discharge of cargo from vessels, over and above the time herein specified, must in all cases be collected before a clearance is granted. Such collections will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as money received for services of Customs officers.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A DANGEROUS REEF.

The Department of State has received the following letter through United States Consul-General BIDDLE, at Havana:

I would most respectfully call the attention of the Department to the shoal off New River, about twenty-five miles north of Cape Florida, which is not down on the United States Coast Survey charts of 1863, and lying in the direct track of all steamers bound south. Having passed over it this last voyage, and having taken soundings, I found four and a half fathoms, but I am satisfied that, at times, there is much less. I consider it a very dangerous reef. I found its position to be, latitude 26° 2' north, longitude 83° 3' 30" west, and should advise a light-ship to be placed there as soon as possible.

P. F. HOXIE,
Steam-ship *Juniata*.

MR. SEWARD IN JAPAN.

Visit of the Ex-Secretary of State to the Mikado's Castle—His Reception—How to Honor an American "Prince."

Yokohama Correspondence (Oct. 23) Chicago Tribune.

The people here have on hand a good supply of topics to discuss and talk about, the chief of which are the diplomatic rupture between the French and Prussian Ministers, the typhoons, the late order of the Japanese Government to feed their soldiers on beef, and the reception to our venerable statesman, Hon. W. H. SEWARD, by the Mikado, which took place a few days since. Japanese exclusiveness is, beyond question, rapidly giving away to Western civilization, and the reception accorded Mr. SEWARD, I take it, will make an important era in the history of Japan, given, as it was, without any pressure or formal circumlocution, as has heretofore characterized the interviews of eminent personages with His Majesty, the ruler of this Empire.

The Japanese Government was aware of Mr. SEWARD'S intended visit to Japan, and immediately upon his arrival he was invited to take breakfast with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese officials thinking, no doubt—and correctly, too—that their Minister ranked equal to our Ex-Secretary of State. Our Minister here, Hon. CHARLES E. DE LONG, in whose hands Mr. SEWARD had placed himself, for reasons which proved his good sense in such matters, in a note politely declined the Japanese Minister's invitation. The next day Mr. SEWARD, Ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL and wife, two young ladies, the Misses RISLEY, who belong to the Seward party, accompanied by Minister DE LONG, repaired to the great Capitol, and there was joined by Col. SHEPPARD, United States Consul at Yeddo, and all started out sight-seeing, guided by the Court interpreter, a highly-educated and accomplished gentleman, whom the Mikado had immediately sent to the distinguished party on hearing of their arrival.

After a few hours' walk and drive about the city, the interpreter, feeling all the time uneasy about the breakfast affair the day before, broached the subject to Minister DE LONG, and was very anxious that some other reason than the one in the note should be given for Mr. SEWARD'S declining to breakfast with the Japanese Minister. Mr. DE LONG explained that Mr. SEWARD was one of America's greatest statesmen, that he had longest served his country as chief adviser of the President, that he did not make it a point to be fêted and dined, that he was not desirous of such sort of attentions, &c., &c. Time was passing, and the Minister of Foreign Relations had become uneasy that the Court interpreter had not yet made any explanation. So he sent a courier to Mr. DE LONG with a message to come and see him at once. DE LONG obeyed the summons, and again had to explain, adding that when Mr. SEWARD visited England, or Russia, or any great Power in Europe, that such was his standing in his own country that he would be invited to a reception by any of the sovereigns of the countries he was traveling through. This was a heavy blow, and the very one our Minister had all the time intended to strike; he now had the Japanese at odds. Do something they must, or slight Mr. SEWARD altogether. The Prime Minister's breakfast had been declined, and there was no step higher, unless into the Mikado's castle. They assured Mr. DE LONG they wished to know in some way his distinguished countryman, but to accede an audience with the Mikado would be to set a precedent for unofficial personages that could not be allowed. Mr. DE LONG replied that such a precedent they would do well to always follow; that we had no titles in our country, and intimated that Queen VICTORIA'S son, with the title of Captain of the gun-boat *Galatea*, had been accorded an audience, and that he (DE LONG) and his Government and countrymen looked upon such men as plain W. H. SEWARD as fully the equals of the merely titled son of the sovereign of Great Britain. This was too much, and the Japs had to give it up. I have heard that Mr. DE LONG was a good lawyer, and his readiness and tact prove him a shrewd and successful diplomatist. By his calm, quiet reasoning, and apparent indifference, he has succeeded in breaking down the last barrier that opposed our mingling freely with the Japanese people.

The English are terribly worked up about this affair. For plain Americans to be treated in the same manner, or, as in this case, better than their Princes, is altogether out of place, according to their ideas of propriety. Hard as it is on the English editor, he was compelled to admit the fact.

The Laurence O'Brien Battalion—Parade and Dinner.

A test of the strength and influence of our Democratic politicians is the number of men willing to bear arms and parade for their glorification. Assemblyman O'BRIEN was put to this test yesterday, and must have been gratified beyond his fondest anticipations. The Laurence O'Brien Battalion, 400 strong, uniformed in blue army coats and regulation caps, and preceded by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, marched down Broadway to Spring-street, and uptown again to Lion Brewery, One Hundred and Eleventh-street. They were a soldierly-looking set of men, and awakened by their martial bearing the admiration of the small boys along their line of march, as well as that of Mayor HALL, Boss TWEED and Mr. SWEENY, who saluted them from the windows of their residences. Upon their arrival at Lion Brewery, a sumptuous repast was spread before them, and the tempting viands upon the table were disposed of with inconceivable rapidity. Mr. S. S. COX sat at one end of the table, and Sheriff O'BRIEN at the other. Mr. COX delivered an address complimenting everything and everybody. The prizes are many, comprising a handsome tea set, presented by L. SIMMONDS, valued at $125; four gold watches, from $200 downward, a $50 silver pitcher from E. GILMORE, and sums of money from $5 to $25 from T. GALLAHER, E. D. BASSFORD, and others. Sheriff O'BRIEN gave $500, to be divided among the members of the battalion, and every man will draw a prize, the drawing to take place to-morrow. The battalion is divided into four companies, A, B, C and D, and is commanded by Major JOHN MCGOWAN. The companies are commanded by Capts. HICKEY, DOWLING, EVERARD and LYNCH.

The Lecture That Did Not Take Place.

A lecture on "Personal Experiences" was advertised to be given last evening at Gibson's Buildings by Mr. JOHN C. GOBRIGHT, but that gentleman did not put in an appearance. The lecture was to have taken place at 8 o'clock, and the presence of the lecturer was anxiously looked for by the very small audience up to 8:40, when it was considered advisable to "make tracks."

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

Report of the Forthcoming Commissioner of Education—Important Statistics—Education in North Carolina—Ignorance of the Women of America—Neglected Children—Absenteeism and Truancy—Astonishing Number of Idle Street Children.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The types are rattling in the Government Printing Office in the preparation of the various Executive documents. Reports are the order of the day. It is Uncle Sam summing up his housekeeping expenses and taking note of the results. The Interior Department alone furnishes seven reports. To obtain anything like an adequate conception of the immense scale upon which his domestic affairs are managed, one must walk over his establishment and note the huge piles of unbound printed matter already on hand, and the almost lightning speed with which the skilled workmen throw together the magic types—the beneficent genii of civilization. Walking carefully and quietly among the "cases," "forms," and tied pages piled high, the eye is attracted by a curious notice, posted up in various places—"Follow WEBSTER"—a piece of advice which it would be well if all housekeepers could find time to follow.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The most ponderous of these executive documents is the report of the Commissioner of Education—and no wonder, for it is not a small work to look after the intellectual culture of so large a family. It is only since the rebellion that the Bureau of Education has been established. An independent Department of Education was first established in 1867, but without sufficient funds to give it dignity or efficiency, or even to publish the results it had obtained. Then it was said that the Department did not amount to much; that it did not deserve the name of a Department; and after a year or two it was reduced to a Bureau of the Interior Department, and the force of three well-paid clerks reduced to two clerks of the lowest grade. When it was found that this course did not at all improve matters, President GRANT appointed a new Commissioner, a distinguished educator, who at least possesses the advantage of greater youth, strength and energy than the former incumbent. As it was felt that the whole fate of the Bureau rested upon his efforts, he was granted one additional clerk, and the appropriation was increased from $6,000 to $14,500.

QUANTITY OF STATISTICS GATHERED.

Small as this fund is, the Bureau has gathered together in the course of a few months an astonishing amount of information relating to educational matters. Statistical tables have been prepared, embracing information of all the means of learning in the country, so far as could be ascertained, from the primary school, to the college and university; also a view of the educational systems in the several foreign countries which have forwarded documents to the office. Among the accompanying papers will be found special articles, contributed by distinguished men and women, which discuss many of the most pressing questions of the day having a relation to the subject of education, such as "Education and Labor," "Chinese Migration," "Illiteracy in the United States," "Education Among the Indians," "Hebrew Education," "Medical Education," "Normal Schools," "Kindergarten Culture." The greater part of the appendix is occupied by the abstracts of and extracts from State and city reports, which give an idea of the practical working of our common school system—the field of view extending from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf. Statistical details, given by counties, follow the abstract of each State report, and a summary is given of the most important points, such as the number of children of school age in the State, the number enrolled, the average attendance, salaries of teachers, &c. The value of these statistics as a means of instituting comparisons between States would be greatly increased if some uniform system of enrollment and attendance could be established, and also a uniform age as the basis of school returns. If this report should accomplish nothing more it will show very plainly the absolute necessity of such uniformity. Some States have adopted as a legal school age from four to twenty-one, others from six to fifteen years. Information has been obtained as far as possible by correspondence, regarding such States and Territories as do not publish reports. The Commissioner's report, proper, contains a series of over twenty carefully prepared tables. Two of these give a summary of school statistics by States, embracing all the most important items of school attendance and expenditure, the latest information in regard to all the higher institutions of learning, including professional schools, institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic and the insane; also of reformatories and States prisons.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE TO EACH CHILD.

Although, as the Commissioner states, these tables are not expected to be popular reading, they yet convey even to the casual observer information of much interest. Comparisons between the different States in respect to many items gives, as might be expected, very striking results. The different amounts of school expenditure to each child of school age in the different States will astonish educators. In Nevada, where teachers wages are high and the children a comparatively small percentage of the population, the expenditure reaches $19 17 to each child of school age. Massachusetts, which is next on the list, at $16 47 per school child, is perhaps entitled to the foremost place. She lives, as was said recently by a political economist, by her school expenditures. Only thirty States furnish the Bureau with both the school population and the school expenditures, and the amount expended to each child of school age dwindles down through the thirty States to North Carolina, which is "down at the foot," with an expenditure of only forty-eight cents to each child between six and twenty-one years of age. Now, North Carolina pays her teachers only $18 50 per month, out of which they must pay their own board, $12 per month, leaving them only $6 actual wages for teaching. Damaging as such facts would seem, there is a still worse side, for the public schools of Wilmington, her principal seaport, are entirely supported by Massachusetts charity. This is on the authority of her County Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL STANDING OF WOMEN.

The lady readers of this report—and it ought to have many such—will doubtless be most deeply interested in those remarks which touch upon the practical workings of our common school system, and upon their own educational standing. The report shows that although there is a growing tendency to admit women to equal educational privileges with man, yet but little progress has really been made in this direction. As the Commission expresses it:

"Nowhere else in the world does education open to woman a sphere on the whole so attractive as in America. She has won for herself here an acknowledged superiority over man in the primary teaching of children. Her supremacy in the profession of teaching has long been conceded in Massachusetts. Her excellence as a teacher is more and more acknowledged from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

ILLITERATE WOMEN.

From tables of illiteracy, furnished by the eminent statistician, Dr. LEIGH, the fact has been developed that the proportion of illiterate women in the country exceeds that of the men.

Although this proportion has decreased six per cent. during the last ten years, yet the fact still remains that a very large majority of our illiterate white population are women. Surely this fact is worthy of consideration by the advocates of the Sixteenth Amendment, whether it is considered by them as an additional strength to their argument or as a weakness. But, even setting aside the possibility of woman's influence being felt directly in the world of politics, it is felt, always has been, and always will be, in the social world. In the home, woman is, or should be, supreme. To say nothing of the responsibilities of motherhood, even the proper preparation of the food for the family demands a knowledge of chemistry; and in the arrangement of the home, how much is the grace and beauty of it, and the happiness of all heightened by æsthetic cultivation. Prof. LEIGH wisely and truly says that intelligence and enlightened discretion are even more needed for their (woman's) special work and offices than in the special work and sphere of the other sex. But more than all and above all, they are the natural and actual teachers not only in schools but in the family. How great, then, is woman's need of a broad and liberal culture instead of the narrow, one-sided education which has hitherto been considered sufficient and even best for her. When the fact comes to be recognized that a thorough training, both mental and physical, is fully as necessary for women as for men, and when this truth shall have been acted upon for a generation or two, if it can then be said with truth that the faults of women as a class are narrowness of mind, pettiness of aims, bigotry, intolerance and uncharity toward the erring; then, but not before, may such defects be justly ascribed to inherent characteristics of sex. The Commission remarks upon this subject:

"Here, at the base of the pyramid of our national intelligence, we are met by this appalling fact, that women, even in this land, where they are most favored, are not so generally trained in the rudiments of learning as men. A few separate first-class institutions have been established for them after the most serious struggles. In spite of the great good they have accomplished, many still doubt and sneer. Endowments are few and limited. Secondary training for women, offered in institutions established by the State, is chiefly in the direction of preparation for teaching, afforded in normal schools. In some of the academies, where females are admitted on an equal footing with males, an excellent and thorough work is done. The same remark is becoming more generally true of the institutions of this grade established for the separate training of females. But their opportunity, more multiplied and more productive of results than any other, is in the high schools of the graded system. Where these exist, as they do in almost every city of the country, females have an equal opportunity with males, and, in a very large number of high schools, constitute the majority in attendance as well as of graduates. Near Newton Centre, Mass., a horticultural school for women has been opened. Where opportunities offer, she is succeeding admirably in telegraphy and in schools of drawing and design. The free art school, in Cooper Institute, for women, had during the last year, 231 pupils; in the wood-engraving school, 25; and in that for telegraphy, 82. Her triumphs are becoming more and more numerous in all the work connected with letters and books. Leaving all doubtful disputes to those who have an opportunity for them, all educators and philanthropists may unite in the conviction that every woman in the land should have the opportunity for education which her faithful and successful discharge of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon her requires. Examining the opportunities for the participation of woman in superior education, we find her greatest disadvantages. Oberlin and some other colleges have admitted her to the same course of study with men, and given her the same diploma. There is an increasing tendency to do this, and yet, with the most ardent advocates, there is apparently some misgiving about the results. Dr. RAYMOND, President of Vassar College, expresses a very general conviction when he observes that liberal education for women is not, in all its details, precisely the same thing as a liberal education for men. Professional and technical education for woman progresses slowly, and is embarrassed by surprising distrusts. Her facility in the use of the needle has long since ceased to be challenged by a doubt. In the days of apprenticeship the girls were put to learn the trades which had for their object the preparation of the wardrobe for either sex; but apprenticeship has passed away, and no appropriate schools have been devised to take its place. The superiority of women in nursing the sick is universally acknowledged, and all the delicate and complicated responsibilities of that service are thrust upon her, while no opportunity is afforded for special training for it. Compelled, in every pursuit which she undertakes to gain an honest livelihood, to produce work of equal merit to that of man, in nothing save teaching is she afforded the same opportunity for preparation, while her compensation, generally less, is often one-half below that received by man for similar services. Next to the normal school, the commercial and medical colleges are doing the most for woman's special education. Limited experiments have been attempted here and there, seeking to provide special instruction and training for woman in various other industries."

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The large number of children of school age in our country, who are neither in school nor in any useful employment, but are growing up in ignorance and its attendant vices, should arouse the attention of every thinking man and woman. A proposition for the remedy of absenteeism, which originates with Hon. A. E. RANKIN, State Superintendent of Education for Vermont, recognizes the interest and responsibility of woman in this question. He proposes to appoint a Vigilance Committee, composed of ladies, who shall visit the schools, have the care of the buildings and their contents, see that neatness and order are observed, inquire into the matter of attendance, and urge upon parents and children the importance of regularity and promptness, and many other little things, as we say, but upon which the success of any school depends; duties which now fall to the lot of prudential committees, and which they so studiously and assiduously neglect, and which will remain neglected unless attended to by women. It is a work in which he thinks ladies would excel, and he affirms that men are by nature and education unfitted for it and averse to it. By this plan he expects to accomplish two important objects—first, to secure regularity of attendance in the schools, and, second, as he suggests to the Council of Censors, to afford an outlet for the surplus energies of the women of the State who might otherwise be tempted to soil their fingers with the ballot.

SCHOOLS IN NEVADA.

In Nevada it is said that "the poorest school-house is noted as worth $25, and the best as worth $3,000. Most of the school-houses are built of logs. The wages of some of the women teachers appears as low as $15 per month. The acquisition of a blackboard is usually mentioned. Indeed, a good log school-house, with a blackboard, and a well in the yard, and a teacher at $20 per month, is evidently considered a fair school prospect in Dakota."

NON-ATTENDANCE AND TRUANCY.

It is estimated by the City Superintendent of San Francisco that there are at least 2,968 children in its streets who are leading idle or dissolute lives. So great has become the crowd of young lads prowling around the streets, that it is a question of the highest importance to the future welfare of society, "what shall be done to check this fearful tide of depravity which is sweeping over the city, wrecking so many noble youth, and blasting the fond hopes of so many anxious parents." He calls for Truant laws similar to those in force in Boston and other Eastern cities. Hon. A. J. CRAIG, late State Superintendent in Wisconsin, in his last report, observes: "Making a liberal allowance for the number who have previously attended school, and for those who were so situated that they could not attend, there are still remaining more than 50,000 youth in the State, growing up in ignorance; more than one-eighth of the whole school population, and about one-sixth of the number that could be reasonably expected to attend school. What would be thought of the parent, who, having six children, should entirely neglect one of them, giving it no care, training, or education? Would he not be held to be inexcusable, criminally negligent of his sacred duty, and would not his negligence be all the more criminal if the neglected one, of all his children, most needed care and oversight? Yet this is just what the State does." The State Superintendent in Pennsylvania reports 75,000 children thus growing up outside of the schools. In Philadelphia alone, the census taken by the Police a few years since showed 20,000 who were neither in any school nor engaged in any useful employment. In New-York City the number of children who have no place in school, nor any home worthy the name, nor any useful employment, cannot be determined. The estimates of the number range from 20,000 to 60,000. Can murders like that of Mr. NATHAN be the occasion of any surprise in such communities? For these evils, already so vast, and still growing with such rapidity in most of our cities, many causes are assigned. The indifference or the poverty of parents, the inconvenience of location of school-houses, the unattractiveness of the school-houses, the insufficiency of school accommodations, and the inefficiency of school-teachers are among those generally given. But the causes are sufficiently apparent in any community to those who will look after them carefully.

THE REMEDY.

How can they be overcome and their consequences remedied? The public sentiment of each community must answer. Nothing adequate, however, may be expected if the facts are not looked up by the teachers, the Police, and other city authorities, and brought home to the feelings of the citizens. It is useless to say that these evils cannot be removed. If they are irremediable, we must admit the alarming fact that many of our cities are fast becoming unsafe as places of residence for honest and decent people. Life would lose its security and property its value. The conduct of school officers and teachers sometimes, by their indifference, suggests that the remedy should begin with them. In these cases they conduct the schools as if they were intended only for their own convenience, and for the benefit of scholars that they may choose to retain within them. Too many reports never recognize this element, never include the whole population of school age. Average attendance and percentage of attendance are made out on the basis of enrollment; whereas the standard in every case, for the system or the school, should be the education of the whole number who ought to be in school. Every system and every school should compare what it does with what it ought to do for the whole number of children for which it is responsible. It is important to show the evils resulting from the running away or absence of those who are registered in the school; but the representation, if truthful and complete, would include the corresponding facts with regard to those who never appear in the schoolroom. Go up and down our cities, how few can even seat and how many less can give instruction to the total number of children of school age. Not a single State can do this. It may be said then, first, that the idea must be corrected in the minds of school officers and teachers; second, there must be ample instruction and accommodations for the entire population of school age; third, every appropriate measure must be adopted to overcome the indifference of parents; and fourth, if the evil is not otherwise remedied, the law should imperatively require every child to receive instruction, at least in the rudiments of an English education, a certain number of months each year, within the period of proper school age. These things not only ought to be, and are essential to the public good, but they have been done and well done. Boston long since showed approximately how education can be guaranteed to every child in an American city. Massachusetts furnishes a good law, and the respective municipalities put it into efficient operation. Municipal officers, teachers, Police, heartily unite, and favorable results are reported. New-York has a good law, but it is well-nigh without enforcement. Whatever operates against one of these evils has a favorable effect upon each of the others. The absolute prevention of non-attendance will gradually reduce absenteeism and truancy. The Superintendent at St. Paul, Minn., makes the following remarkable statement: "I have reason to believe that through the public schools and the private schools of the city, all the children of the city are in attendance upon a course of instruction. With the concurrence of the Chief of Police and his force, truancy is scarcely known in the city during school hours. In no part of the city, neither in the town, nor the streets, nor at the depots, nor in the suburbs, will children be found during school-hours. I take pride in calling attention to the fact, and have invoked the assistance of the Police, on the assumption that a vagrant child is as much under their supervision as a vagrant man, and I am happy to know that they are in full sympathy with myself on that subject. The average cost of instruction in the public schools for the past year, per scholar, as enrolled, has been $10 55—but 11 cents in excess of last year."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer—Gratifying Exhibit.

It is pleasant, amid the daily reports of the horrors of war in Europe, and of the bargains of "Rings" and corruption of politics in this country, to turn to such a record of beneficence and humble but yet intelligent charity as is presented by the annual report of the Children's Aid Society.

This association for preventing the growth of "the dangerous classes" has now been laboring eighteen years, and has accomplished results which are a subject of congratulation to every friend of humanity. The yearly report informs us that the attention of the Society was early directed to the class which, perhaps, beyond any of the victims of misfortune in this City, appeals to manly compassion—the female children of poverty, the unbefriended young girls of the streets.

The means for improving this class, and protecting them from the evils of their condition, were ingeniously contrived and thoroughly carried out during many years by faithful agents. They consisted in opening schools adapted to the wants of these unfortunate little ones, where order, punctuality, industry and cleanliness were especially taught.

In these institutions, ladies of the fortunate classes gave a most valuable assistance. They were called "Industrial Schools." Then, for the utterly homeless, "Lodging-houses" were prepared; and, as the crowning work of all, these unbefriended little ones were sent away in large numbers to carefully-chosen families in the country, where they have grown up under all the advantages of our best rural districts.

So extended have been the operations of the Society, that the report estimates the number of young girls brought under its moral and educational influences during the past eighteen years at about 25,000. The most remarkable feature, however, of this great work for the female children of the poor, are the definite results obtained.

Thus the teacher of a single industrial school near "Dutch Hill," who has had some 2,000 pupils of the most degraded class under her charge during the past sixteen years, reports only five as becoming criminals, or following immoral courses of living. Other schools, it is stated, give equally favorable reports. But even more encouraging results, and on a larger scale, are obtained from that infallible test of the crime and misery of a community—the records of the prisons and of the Police, the register of arrests and commitments—during the years in which the Society has been laboring. These results are the more remarkable in that the tenement-house population of the City (from whom most of the criminals come) has undoubtedly increased during the last decade by the same ratio of increase as in the previous decade—fifty per cent.—though the City at large has only increased twelve and a half per cent.

According to the usual law, the criminals should have also increased fifty per cent.

The report takes first, very correctly, the commitments given in the registers of the City prisons for "vagrancy," a crime including most of the prominent offences usually charged against young girls—each return, however, being dated a year ahead—thus the returns for 1870 being in fact for 1869.

Of female vagrants there were committed in:

1857	3,449	1861	3,172	1864	1,342
1859	5,778	1862	2,243	1869	785
1860	5,880	1863	1,756	1870	671

This, certainly, is a most remarkable presentation, for which few not familiar with criminal statistics could have been prepared. An absolute diminution of *over five thousand* female vagrants in ten years! As the report justly says: "If these unfortunate girls had averaged but four months' imprisonment each on Blackwell's Island, their cost for maintenance alone would have been $250,000 to the City, or a sum enough to support all our industrial schools for more than six years."

The reports from the Police of the diminution of arrests are almost equally encouraging. In commitments for thieving there has been a falling off from 944 to 746 in eleven years, though the natural increase would have been about 1,500. So with other offenses of little girls, these tables show that the moral power of the fortunate classes, through this benevolent association and other means, has at length made head against them, and has dried up some of the sources of crime.

Nothing could be more encouraging for such philanthropic efforts than facts of this nature. They prove that where the more moral classes fairly set themselves to the earnest work of elevating and improving a degraded class, they will certainly succeed.

The other labors of this preventive association during the past year have been on an equally large scale. Some 2,500 homeless and poor children have been sent to homes in the West or the neighboring districts, most of whom would have undoubtedly grown up here to be criminals or burdens to society. This great work has been accomplished at the moderate average expense of some $15 per head.

Five lodging-houses for houseless children have been sustained, where 150,176 meals and 136,086 lodgings have been provided. In these homes of shelter a little army of orphans has been cared for, numbering 4,471, while the whole number of different children lodged has been 12,162. Besides these extended labors, the Society has sustained nineteen day industrial schools and eight evening schools, containing 7,098 pupils of the poorest classes. Six new night schools are just being opened. In addition, five free reading-rooms have been supported.

So large a work of charity and prevention has seldom been accomplished by a private association in a single year. It is to be hoped that its appeal for a special building for its homeless girls will be favorably listened to by our benevolent public.

The annual meeting was held at the Metropolitan Bank, yesterday, when the officers of the last year were re-elected, and the annual reports were presented and referred to the trustees, with power to publish such portions as may be proper. The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1869, of $1,105 95; receipts since from all sources, $215,829 38; less $41,000 received on account of the Rivington-street Lodging-house and temporary loans, making the total receipts $175,935 33. The aggregate payments for the year were $173,166 78, leaving a balance on hand of $2,768 55. The receipts and payments since the year 1853 show that while the receipts for the first year were $4,732 77, that for the last were $175,935 33. The total amount received for seventeen years and nine months has been $940,181 93.

The following is a list of Industrial Schools, number of pupils on the rolls, and average attendance:

Name and Location.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street	406	180
East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street	264	110
Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street	268	87
Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street	240	115
German School, No. 272 Second-street	1,193	450
Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-street	249	212
Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich-street	257	97
Fifty-third-street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street	548	208
Park School, Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway	871	246
Fifty-second-street School, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue	280	180
Phelps School, No. 338 East Thirty-fourth-street	240	97
Newsboys' Evening School, No. 49 Park-place	250	100
Girls' Industrial School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street	64	54
Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market-street	210	70
Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street	153	86
Eighth Ward, (colored pupils,) No. 185 Spring-street	273	90
Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street	180	100
Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington-street	352	123
Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby-street	405	165
Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street	385	95
Total	7,098	2,845
Last year	6,813	2,747
Increase, 1870	285	98

Fire in Galway—Destruction of the Galway Ladies' Seminary.

Last Thursday evening, Nov. 24, at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Galway Ladies' Seminary, at Galway, Saratoga County, simultaneously along the whole west side of the roof. In a short time the barn or shop of MICHAEL GUILTENANE, on another street, took fire, supposed to have caught from a spark from the Seminary, and the fire communicated to his dwelling-house and the residence of ABEL R. VIBBARD, all of which soon burned down. The Seminary was a large building, some 300 feet in length by fifty front, and cost from $20,000 to $30,000. It is said to be insured for about $20,000. Mr. GUILTENANE's house and shop were insured to the amount of $3,000 in the Continental Company, of New-York, and Mr. VIBBARD was insured for the sum of $750. The insurance on the three last-mentioned buildings would about cover the loss. The Seminary had not been used as a school for about seven years, but was occupied by a family at the time. The fire could be seen distinctly for a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. It was only by extraordinary efforts that a loss of a large portion of the village was prevented.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Question of Membership and one of Usefulness—North River Nuisances and a Law-Breaking Undertaker—Movements of Contagious Diseases—Important Revelations of the Condition of Public Institutions.

President BOSWORTH called the Board of Health to order, yesterday, at the usual hour, Commissioners Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith being present.

The attorney reported seventeen violations of the Tenement-house act, seventeen orders of the Board which had not been complied with, and six violations of the Sanitary Code, in all of which cases suits were ordered to be commenced.

Upon a question of approving the minutes of the previous meeting, Commissioner MANIERRE objected to the statement in them that "Commissioner" BRENNAN was absent. Col. CLARK said the Board had received no official notification that Mr. BRENNAN had resigned, and he had therefore continued to enter him on the minutes as absent. The question being taken on approving the minutes as read, Mr. MANIERRE voted alone in the negative.

The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of dispensing with the services of all the medical Assistant Health Inspectors from and after Dec. 1. Commissioner MULLALY was greatly alarmed by this proposition, and moved the postponement of its consideration, claiming that injustice was done by making all the dismissals from one class. A long discussion ensued, during which President BOSWORTH and Commissioner MANIERRE explained that it had been usual to make these dismissals at this season, as there is no work for them to do, and, Mr. MULLALY withdrawing his motion, the report of the Committee was adopted, with the understanding that all new appointments of Health Inspectors are to be made from among those dismissed.

The Sanitary Committee made a report on west-side nuisances arising from dredging at the docks between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, which gives out a smell almost overpowering, even at this season of the year, and also mentioning a quantity of tainted fat on a canal-boat in the same neighborhood, as a nuisance. The report was again referred to the Committee for the suggestion of a remedy for these evils.

The City Sanitary Inspector submitted the following statement of contagious diseases:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Emmons Clark, Secretary:

The following comparative statement of contagious diseases, reported to this Bureau for the past two weeks, ending on Nov. 26, inst., is respectfully submitted:

Week ending Nov. 19—Typhus fever 4; typhoid fever, 30; relapsing fever, 3; small-pox, 1 scarlatina, 42; measles, 29; diphtheria, 12.

Week ending Nov. 26—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 53; relapsing fever, 5; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 55; measles, 39; diphtheria, 5.

The increase in the number of typhoid cases is the result of an outbreak in a public institution, where bad drainage, insufficient water supply, overcrowded dormitories, and a general unsanitary condition of the premises have been the local causes producing this fever. Scarlatina and measles, as is usual at this season of the year, are rapidly increasing in frequency. By far the largest proportion of the cases reported are from that section of the City lying above Fourteenth-street. Your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

GEORGE W. ROONEY, an undertaker was presented by Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, for a violation of the law, in burying a body from the House of the Good Shepherd, in Nineteenth-street, without a burial permit. From the explanation made by the undertaker himself, it appeared that he had hurried the corse out of the house and to Calvary Cemetery, without waiting for a certificate of death, and managed to smuggle it over the river by a coupon, and into the vault of the Cemetery, by a promise that the permit would be brought over immediately. The matter was referred to counsel. The Register also submitted a list of clergymen and physicians who have failed to comply with the law in reporting deaths and marriages, which was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee visit and report upon the sanitary condition of all the charitable and public institutions in the City which receive and maintain inmates.

It was not developed in the open session of the Board, but it is well known that this resolution is due to the unhealthy condition of some of these institutions, as shown by the report on contagious diseases, and by a visit made to them on Saturday by Dr. SMITH and other members of the Sanitary Committee. The institution referred to in the report of Dr. MORRIS as causing the great increase in typhoid fever, is the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Bloomingdale road, where the drainage of the vaults was found to be deplorably defective, and fully sufficient to account for the prevalence of typhoid in the institution. But the condition of affairs here was creditable compared with that at the Orphan Asylum, a State institution at Seventy-third-street and Bloomingdale road, where the vaults were found shallow pits, without drainage or covers, which were emptied every few days, and the contents, bring mixed with the stable refuse, was spread upon the grounds surrounding the house; an operation, in the words of Dr. SMITH, "calculated to give the whole City typhoid fever." It is the intention of the Committee to make a thorough investigation of all these institutions, and relentlessly expose the mal-administration which makes many of them fatal fever nests. The Committee already know that some of these places are admirably conducted, as they visited on Saturday the Protestant House of Mercy, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, in the vicinity of the Orphan Asylum, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth-street, and found perfect cleanliness and a total absence both of disease and its exciting causes.

The Board, after a protracted session, adjourned until today at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The Brooklyn Skating Club—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Skating Club was held at the club-room, in the Brooklyn Skating Rink, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Monday, and the attendance of members was the most numerous ever seen at an annual gathering. The meeting was called to order by President CHAS. BRADY, and after the usual preliminary business had been attended to, the annual election of officers took place, with the appended result: President, CHAS. C. BRADY; Vice-President, E. W. Richardson; Recording Secretary, M. W. Cole; Corresponding Secretary, John T. Harvey; Financial Secretary, F. H. Tully; Treasurer, H. C. Dixon; Meteorologist, Parmenus Johnson; Board of Directors, Messrs. C. A. Menick, H. H. J. Peters, G. Betts, G. C. Adams, W. R. Benton, Jas. M. Ridgeway and H. B. Munn. Some discussion was elicited by the motion to select the Club head-quarters for the season, the choice laying between the Capitoline Pond and the Brooklyn Rink; but it was finally resolved to accept of the liberal offer of rooms, &c., made by the proprietors of the Rink, and therefore the coming Winter will see the Brooklyn Club gatherings held at the Rink. Among the prominent experts connected with the Club are E. Brady, H. S. Dollard, Parm Johnson, W. H. Wood, H. C. Dixon, James Marsters and S. Nickenson. The Club is in a very flourishing condition in every respect, and it now ranks with the leading skating organizations of the country. The Club will have its opening display on the ice on the first skating day at the Brooklyn Rink. They will also have weekly meetings on the ice at Prospect Park, Engineer CALYER having set apart a space for the meeting of the Club on the pond.

The National Base-Ball Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Base-ball Players, will be held at Tammany Hall, in Bryant's old Minstrel Hall, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The Recording Secretary of the Association, Mr. CHAS. E. COON, of the Olympic Club, of Washington, was at his rooms at the Grand Central Hotel, in this City, yesterday, receiving the credentials of delegates, representatives from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Louisiana, and other States, having arrived yesterday, the two former putting up at the Grand Central. The New-York State Association procured the use of Tammany Hall for the Convention at their own expense, and they will no doubt see that the delegates are properly attended to. The Secretary has issued tickets of admission to the hall to delegates whose seats are in the parquette; and members of regular base-ball clubs can procure tickets of admission to the gallery seats. Officers will be in attendance to insure order in the gallery, but their services will not be needed. The officers of the Convention will take seats upon the stage, and special provision has been made for the members of the Press. The proceedings of the Convention will have an important bearing on the welfare of the game for 1871. The meeting will be called to order by President BUSH, at 11 A. M., at which time the roll will be called. The morning session will be devoted to routine business, and the afternoon to the reception of the report of the Committee on Rules and the election of officers. Among the popular candidates for the two principal offices, are Mr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, for President, and Mr. KELLY, of the Empire Club, of New-York, as Recording Secretary. It is proposed to elect the Committee of Rules in future, instead of appointing them, as in the case of other committees. Among the new applicants are delegates from Indiana, and also from the Louisiana State Association, the latter organizing with ten clubs. Also, the California State Association.

BILLIARDS.

Match for $2,000 Between Rudolphe and C. Dion—The Latter Beats the Former for $500 a Side.

The most remarkable proposition ever issued by billiard-players was that put forth by A. P. RUDOLPHE upon his return from his successful Eastern tour. Starting out with the assertion that CYRILLE DION had not accepted his offer of ten per cent. odds at any game, he first announced that he withdrew that offer, and then made a new proposal, to the effect that he would give CYRILLE the odds of five per cent. only. It was not at all likely that the player, who had, it was alleged, refused ten per cent., would afterward accept five per cent.; and yet he has. Early yesterday morning DION sought RUDOLPHE, at his place of business, and articles were signed for a match for $1,000 a side, the game to be the same as that heretofore played by the same experts, with the single exception that the points are increased. They are to play caroms, 2,000 points up, pushing and scratching prohibited, on a Phelan & Collender 5½ by 11 four-pocket table, with 2⅜ balls. A forfeit of $250 a side is up on each side, and the balance is to be deposited three days before the date of the contest, which must be prior to Dec. 29. A provision admits of the stake being increased, should both parties agree. DION, who takes the odds of five per cent., or 100 out of the 2,000, is anxious to increase the stake to $5,000 a side, and RUDOLPHE may possibly accommodate him. It is to be explained, with reference to DION's acceptance of five per cent. now, that he had previously accepted the ten per cent. also, but could not get it.

Before separating, the two players were bantered into a game of 500 points for $500 a side, even up. DION, notwithstanding he was presumptively at a disadvantage in playing upon the table RUDOLPHE uses in practice, was victorious by a score of 500 to 305. RUDOLPHE proposed another contest, which DION declined, owing to the late, or rather early hour, at which the other terminated.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE REVELATION.

How Snug Berths are Secured for a Small Consideration—Serious Charges Against a Weigher.

A systematic and bold attempt to prostitute the department of the Custom-house to personal ends has just been developed, which involves the reputation of one of the most responsible officers under the Collector. In the beginning of October an advertisement appeared in a local newspaper signed "Comfortable," announcing that a remunerative position could be obtained for a consideration of $100. This advertisement attracted the attention of J. SAMUEL R. BURRELL, of No. 234 West Seventeenth-street, who was then unemployed, and he immediately replied to it, expressing his readiness to advance the money if the situation was desirable; the day subsequently he received a communication from a Mr. SNYDER, residing at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Pineapple-street, Brooklyn, informing him that the position was that of tallying weights in the Custom-house, which was placed at his disposal by Mr. CHARLES F. PHELPS, the Government Superintendent. Mr. SNYDER further said that he had no intention of making any money by the transaction himself, and he designed the $100 referred to in the advertisement for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. SHED, of No. 98 Greenwich-avenue. On the 15th of October Mr. BURRELL had an interview with Mrs. SHED in regard to the matter, and on the 17th he sought Mr. PHELPS, from whom he ascertained that the position was vacant. The ensuing day he carried the money to Mrs. SHED, who gave him a note to Mr. PHELPS, stating that the money had been paid. On receipt of that letter Mr. PHELPS signified to BURRELL that he could consider his appointment as having taken effect from that date, and that, whether present or not, his salary would come to him. He was introduced to the different heads of the department and was paid up to the 3d of this month. A few days before the election Mr. PHELPS came to him and said there was some disagreeable talk in regard to the manner of his appointment, and returned him the money. These circumstances were about this time revealed to the authorities, and further investigation resulted in the discovery that a similar attempt was made to procure a position for PATRICK GOLDEN, of No. 9 Vandewater-street, through an advertisement which appeared in the same journal for a laborer with $300 in cash. Mr. GOLDEN made answer to the advertisement, and was quickly brought to an interview with J. D. F. VOORHEES, of No. 176 Broadway, who represented to him that he was a man of great political influence, and that he could for $500 make him a deputy weigher in the Custom-house, or for $300 he would guarantee him the position of laborer in the same department. The appointment he would guarantee to last during President GRANT's Administration. VOORHEES introduced him to Mr. PHELPS, and the latter said that a recommendation from VOORHEES was tantamount to an appointment. PHELPS said the salary was $4 per day, but GOLDEN having in the meantime ascertained that the remuneration was considerably less, broke the engagement, and returned a memorandum in PHELPS' handwriting, appointing him to the position. When these facts became known a warrant was issued for the apprehension of PHELPS on charges of selling Government offices and making fraudulent returns in the pay-rolls. He was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, and was released on giving $10,000 bail to appear for examination. Messrs. ARNOLD & EMORY, two prominent merchants, became his sureties.

Mr. PHELPS has heretofore enjoyed a very excellent reputation, being very well known in the interior of the State. He strenuously denies the charges which have been made against him, and says that he will be able to prove his innocence. He claims that the appointment of BURRELL as foreman of his district, was made at the solicitation of his partner, JOHN SNYDER, and that he was totally unaware that any money had been paid for the place until about three weeks ago. He heard at that time that Mrs. SHED, his partner's sister, had obtained $125 for influencing his appointment, and he then instructed BURRELL to return the money to the woman and to get a receipt for it from her. As soon as this was accomplished, BURRELL, who was appointed under the impression that he was a poor man with a family to support, was discharged. The accused believes that the advertisements in the newspapers were inserted by the persons who secured BURRELL's appointment. They were printed, he says, without his knowledge. In regard to the charge of preparing fraudulent pay-rolls, Mr. PHELPS announces that GEORGE W. WILCOX, a clerk at his office, procured a leave of absence from the Custom-house from Collector MURPHY, and that during the time he was away his name was continued on the pay-roll in accordance with the usual custom in such cases.

Our Dangerous Fire Engines—Inquest in the Case of Thomas Maillard.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of THOMAS MAILLARD, who was killed by fire-engine tender No. 6 on the evening of the 23d inst. JOSEPH DEWY, who drove the tender, and GEORGE JACOBS, who was with him, testified that they knew nothing of the accident until after they returned from the fire. A young man had jumped upon the rear step near John-street and was ordered off. ANDREW WILSON, of No. 252 Third-avenue, letter-carrier, testified that he was the person who got on the step; soon after he did so a man walked across the street from the west side and ran into the wheel, which knocked him down. Witness leaped off at Fulton-street in obedience to an order from the driver. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Effect of Patronage Under the City Charter—Appeal to Republicans in Behalf of United Action.

At an unusually large meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, held in the West Forty-ninth-street Wigwam, Monday evening, the following resolution was offered by Mr. WILLIAM T. GRAFF:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire as to the effect of the distribution of patronage under the present City Charter upon the Republican organization in this City, and to report upon the same at the next meeting.

After considerable parliamentary skirmishing, motions to adjourn, &c., which were promptly voted down, the resolution was adopted, with an amendment, accepted by the mover of the resolution, inquiring as to the effect of the distribution of Federal patronage upon Republicans of the district. About two hundred members elect appeared in person, and had their names placed upon the roll.

The following address, under the heading of "A Few Words to Thoughtful, Earnest Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District," prepared by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, the Secretary of the Association, and widely circulated among its members, may be found not inapplicable to the condition of affairs in other districts:

In view of contingencies that may arise, and in accordance with the suggestion of several of our staunchest Republicans in this Assembly District, your attention, as an advocate of Republican principles, and identified with the victories of the Republican Party for liberty and union, is respectfully but earnestly invited to some of the main features of the political situation. That the condition of affairs is such as to demand our calm and serious consideration, to be followed by wise and decisive action, is no less manifest than that the means sought to be employed in working mischief in our party organizations in this City are surprising, and, in their character and magnitude, unprecedented. The issue is simple. There are but two parties. One is the Tammany Democracy, and the other the Republican Party. The fact is too notorious to need more than cursory reminder, that Tammany is employing her patronage, (and by the terms of the Tammany City Charter most of the heads of the City departments, without any legislative enactment, appoint as many subordinates as they please, fixing the salaries as they please,) and, taking advantage of her practically unrestricted and secret access to the public money, is thereby endeavoring to corrupt and control the Republican Party in its primary action. It will be remembered that a political movement was made against President LINCOLN two years after his inauguration, by a disaffected portion of the party. But the people knew LINCOLN was honest, and laboring for the good of the country, and the leaders of that movement were glad to hide from public execration. So history may repeat itself in the case of GRANT. For the people have a warm place for him in their hearts, and there he will abide, and no devices of the enemy, no efforts of envy or disappointed ambition can displace him. Is there room for more than one Republican Party in this district? Should not every exertion be made to keep it united, harmonious and pure? Then every attempt to introduce a spirit of faction or lawlessness should be met and repelled in its incipiency. If a contest is to be waged—led by the recipients of substantial favors from Tammany Hall—against the National Administration, then unquestionably, the Republican Party proper of this district—its intelligence and worth—will stand firm as a rock, and such attempted usurpation will not be tolerated. In the limits of a circular, a statement of the situation can be given in outline, and no more. Special facts will be cited in proof of the above averments, at a future time, if necessary. The necessity of activity and vigilance need not be urged. But let there be no harshness of feeling or recrimination among Republicans. Let us as brothers, move together in unity for the accomplishment of a common object, keeping step to the music of the Union, the Constitution and the principles of the Republican Party. Shall I, as a Republican, sustain Tammany Hall, or the National Administration—the City Departments or the General Government? That is the one simple question you are asked to put to yourself, and then act according to the decision of your conscientious judgment.

OBITUARY.

William Gowans.

One of New-York's many quaint original characters passed away on Sunday last, when WILLIAM GOWANS, the antiquarian book-seller, of Nassau-street, died at his residence in this City. He had been known as a lover and a vender of rare old volumes for more than forty years, and his shop contained a collection at all times that would have delighted the heart of CHARLES LAMB. For new books, with smooth, calendered pages and smart covers, he had little care, but curious old fragments of literature, vellum-bound antiques, the spawn of ALDEN's rude presses, or the handiwork of old CAXTON, were caught up by him from auction-rooms and out-of-the-way places, and hoarded with jealous care. He would part with them to purchasers who could appreciate their value, but he cared little for driving a thrifty business. He bought old and curious books because he loved them, and was proud to have in his possession ancient treasures which could be found nowhere else. Any one in search of an odd volume or a neglected and forgotten work perhaps little prized in its day, never failed to apply at GOWANS' somewhat dingy shop. The proprietor was ever and anon overhauling his stores, and knew where his treasures were to be found. He was well versed, too, in the lore of his trade. He knew all the learning of original editions and of reprints, of Elzevirs and Alduses, and was familiar with "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." He was, moreover, no mean scholar in standard literature. Old and second hand was his specialty, however, and he never failed to visit the sales of libraries and collections, where he would select with unerring judgment, and bid off with inevitable certainty anything in his favorite line of trade. If his heart was set on a purchase all other bidders were forced to give up the pursuit.

For the last ten years GOWANS' shop has been at No. 115 Nassau-street, but for many years prior to his removal there he was in Centre-street. His first store, however, was in Fulton-street, where he located soon after his arrival in this country, about the year 1826. By birth he was a Scotchman, and was born at about the beginning of the century. Much of his knowledge of books was acquired when quite young, and his love of literature grew with his years and his collection of musty volumes. He died suddenly, having been among his piles of books as usual on Saturday. His loss is like the removal of a historical landmark. Without being in the active world at all, he was known to everybody, and looked upon as a prominent member of society; one who had lived for an indefinite period in the past and had an unlimited lease of life in the future. He was hardly regarded as a business man, but as a philosopher among his tomes, the embodiment of all the quaint characteristics of the authors whose works he had gathered together. He sometimes made a venture in publishing on his own account, and among his reprints on the "Maxims of La Rochefoucauld," LOCKE's "Moon Hoax," various works on masonry, astrology, &c., and a series of catalogues of remarkable collections.

ANOTHER GRAND FAIR.

Great Preparations for the Opening of the Hebrew Charity Fair this Evening.

The opening of the Hebrew Charity Fair, to which brief allusion was made in yesterday's TIMES, takes place this evening at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and it is to be hoped with the same success that has attended the French Fair, which is now drawing to a brilliant close. The charitable sentiments of the community seem to find such institutions agreeable channels on which to float their benevolent donations, and the ladies who have charge of the Hebrew Fair, though last in the field, have gained much valuable experience from the German, Foundling and French Fairs, and will no doubt receive the most extensive patronage. The Mount Sinai Hospital and Orphan Asylum, in whose behalf the Fair has been gotten up, are institutions which have been in existence for nearly twenty years, and have accomplished a vast amount of good. They administer to the wants of the poor and the destitute, and alleviate much of the sum of human misery, ever found in large centres of population. There are at present over 600 children in the Orphan Asylum, many of whom, by means of this institution, have been rescued from lives of crime and attendant suffering. The hospital is not sectarian in its benevolence, but administers its blessings to Jew and Gentile alike. Part of the proceeds of the Fair will also be donated to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, which bestows much private charity. Although the Committee in charge of the Fair have only had possession of the armory for a few days, they have brought their preparations almost to conclusion. The large hall presented yesterday an appearance of the most utter confusion. It seemed as if an immense warehouse were about to be opened. The noise of the hammer resounded on all sides; cases of goods were constantly arriving, and their contents eagerly appropriated by the ladies, who distributed them on their allotted tables. A vast amount of labor was performed, and yet it was evident that it was a labor of love, and that ready hands and free hearts were united in the undertaking. Many judicious changes have been introduced in the arrangements of the hall since the close of the Foundling Fair. The skillful hand of the decorator has been called into requisition, and MAXAMILION has produced a *tout ensemble* most pleasing and harmonious in every respect. The want of sufficient light, so noticeable in the former Fair, and to which attention was directed in the TIMES, has been rectified, and twenty-five new chandeliers, with twenty burners each, have been added, so that nearly 1,000 gas-jets will pour a continual stream of light upon the scene. For this favor the Committee are indebted to the kindness of MITCHELL, VANCE & Co., manufacturers of chandeliers, who have spared no labor or expense in making this important part of the arrangements perfect. There will be sixty tables loaded with the most varied assortment of wares, and so arranged that perfect harmony will be preserved. The larger number of tables will be distributed around the hall at a distance of a few yards from the wall, and parallel with these, a space sufficiently large to prevent all crowding intervening, sixteen tables, four on each side of the hall, will be placed. The floral temple will occupy the post of honor in the centre, and promises to be one of the most attractive features of the Fair. It has been erected regardless of expense by the Purim Association, and will be under the management of the following ladies: Mrs. J. K. Guthiem, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mrs. S. Brunner, Mrs. S. Schafer and Mrs. J. Phillips, and in addition to this, each of these ladies will be assisted by five young and unmarried ladies, and as excellence in beauty has been made the test of admission into this horticultural paradise, great triumphs, both in hearts and pocket-books, may be expected. Perhaps the most attractive feature of all, however, is the picture-gallery, and the lover of true art can here find a fertile field for his study and admiration. The number of pictures placed at the disposal of the Committee is immense, and out of these, owing to want of space, a selection was necessary. Mr. CONSTANT MEYER performed this delicate part of the business, and only perfect gems have been retained. Most of the works are on exhibition merely, some few are for sale, and a few are also to be raffled for. Here may be seen the original "Love's Melancholy," by CONSTANT MEYER; "The Circassian Slave," by DECAMP; a remarkable work of art, "French Politicians," by DETAILLE, and "Punch and Judy," by DELLERSAINE. The following names will vouch for the excellence of the collection: Dillens, Venbarnthurysen, Verckhoven, De Nittis, Worms, Raito, Roma, Robbe, Hubner, Nahart, Schafels, Schlesinger, Hertsthoffer, H. Bonner, Rosa Bonheur, and other equally celebrated artists. The gallery is situated on the second floor of the front part of the building, and the passage leading to it is beautifully draped with national colors, and will afford the best point of observation of the hall.

Hon. E. B. HART is President, Mr. SELIGMAN, Chairman of the Invitation Committee, and Mr. J. J. LYONS, Honorary Secretary. There are in all twenty committees, composed of twenty members each, and a joint committee of the whole, with Mr. HART as Chairman, forms the General Executive Committee. The following ladies are a few of the many who will devote themselves to the success of the Fair: Mrs. Lazarus Rosenfeld, Mrs. J. Stiner, Mrs. Carrie Leopold, (candies,) Mrs. R. Friedlander, who will raffle $1,600 in bonds presented to her; Mrs. R. Keller, who will act the part of "Rebecca at the Well," and supply many refreshing beverages at a moderate price; Mrs. Hyman, who will preside at the tea pagoda; Miss S. Nelson, Miss Mary Eger, Mrs. J. S. Solomon, Mrs. Aaron Cohen, and Mrs. B. Nathan and daughter, whose table will be draped in mourning, in memory of the sad event still fresh in the memory of the citizens of New-York. A grand drawing for one hundred prizes, many of them of great value, for which 4,000 tickets are to sold at $2 each, is one of the important features. Already more than half the chances have been sold, a sure indication of the enthusiasm which may be expected when the Fair is regularly started. Besides the usual source of income which the tables will afford, new and ingenious devices will be from time to time originated to stir up hesitating customers. Gov. HOFFMAN will deliver the inaugurating address this evening, and other eminent speakers are expected to be present. EVANS' fine band will be in attendance, and the refreshment department, which is under the direction of Mrs. S. L. COHEN, will administer to the physical wants of the visitors. Let all who wish to dispose of their surplus capital be there with ready money, and aid the Hebrew Fair, for there cannot be too many of these institutions so long as charity is the greatest of all the virtues.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

The Kings County Official Insurance Job—Action of the Investigating Committee Yesterday.

It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that at the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held one week ago, there was a resolution offered by Supervisor OSBORN, asking, on behalf of the insurance agent of the county, permission to transfer the policies now on the county buildings from the companies which now hold them to other unnamed companies. This change was opposed at the time by Gen. CROOKE, who denounced the whole thing as a black-mailing job, got up by LOWBER and his friends. The total amount of the policies is $450,000, and on that sum it is charged LOWBER is at present allowed ten per cent., but not satisfied with that be wishes to make a transfer to those who will pay him fifteen. The matter was referred to an investigating Committee, who met yesterday and took the following evidence:

E. J. LOWBER, the agent impeached, was sworn, and, in answer to the question whether he had been instrumental in getting the resolution referred to offered, replied in the affirmative, and offered the following explanation of his action: two months before the expiration of the policy on the county property, I ascertained that GEORGE G. HERMAN was the agent; I called on Mr. HERMAN, and he informed me that he was such agent, being appointed by the Superintendents of the Poor; I then asked him to allow me, as President of the Corn Exchange Company, to place the risks, and told him that I would make all the forms, &c., necessary, and charge him nothing for it, and that the only benefit I expected to derive from the matter would be the exchange of business for the Company of which I am President, &c. The various insurance companies were in the habit of accepting exchanges and paying five per cent. for exchanges among themselves. This would not affect the interest of the County of Kings in the least. Mr. HERMAN said that he would see about the matter, and let me know in a few days. A few days after he said he had consulted with the Superintendents of the Poor, and that there was no objection, and that he would furnish me the list of insurances which he had. He did so, and I sent a surveyor to examine them. The buildings were then insured for $243,000, but the Superintendents wanted to put $100,000 more insurance on them. The surveyor was employed on the buildings for a whole week, and when he was ready, I directed him to call on all the insurance companies which had risks on the buildings, and inform them that the business in future should be done on the basis of exchanges. All the companies assented to this, and either exchanged business or paid five per cent., except the Kings County Insurance Company; the check of the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor was made payable to the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, and we paid the premiums to all the other companies in checks on the Corn Exchange Company, making a rebatement of fifteen per cent., which was paid to Mr. HERMAN, agent of the Superintendents of the Poor; it has been customary for the last year to make a rebate to all parties, either the insured party or the broker; previously the broker got it only; the five per cent. collected from the companies was credited on the books of the Corn Exchange Company; personally I received nothing of it.

Mr. LOWBER here produced a resolution of the Board of Underwriters, providing for the payment of the five per cent. from one company to another, claimed by the Corn Exchange Company. The Kings County Insurance Company were members of the Board of Underwriters, and used to be members of the Clearing-house up to Dec. 25, 1867. When I found that the Kings County Insurance Company would neither exchange nor pay the five per cent., I thought it proper to get the policy canceled, and so applied to the Supervisors, and put the risk at the same time in the Guardian Insurance Company. It would not be possible for persons not acquainted with the business to place the property on large insurance. These are always made by brokers.

EDWARD BRIGGS, Ex-President of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, stated, under oath, that he would undertake to do all the insurance business for the county, and place it in Brooklyn companies and allow a discount of twenty per cent. to the county.

Mr. E. T. BACKUS gave the following detailed statement of the case: In 1861, the Board of Supervisors of Kings County directed insurance to be put on the county property in Brooklyn companies. The Kings County Insurance Company had a policy in 1861, which was got up under the advice of Mr. BRIGGS and the County Treasurer, who gave his check to each company separately, for the insurance. Our policy continued to be paid up from that time. A few years since it was thought desirable by the insurance companies to have a uniform rate of risk on the county buildings, and Mr. KIRBY, then Superintendent of the Poor, was empowered to classify the risks, and he was paid ten per cent. brokerage by the companies for his trouble. These policies made them continue in force until July, 1870, when an order came from the Commercial Exchange Company for the reinsurance and a check sent from the Commercial Exchange Company less fifteen per cent. retained by them. Afterward they demanded five per cent. additional. I demurred as a tax-payer. I saw that the county was being chiseled out of $900, and I felt it my duty to expose it. The whole thing is a humbug from beginning to end. The fifteen per cent. is fraudulently taken from the county. When I refused to pay the five per cent. to the Corn Exchange Company they sent me an order to cancel the policy, which I refused to do, on the ground that they had no authority to cancel it. I hold my company liable on this policy, and if we lose we are bound to pay.

This concluded the statements taken in the case, and Supervisor CROOKE, after a short consultation with his *confrères* announced that the investigation was ended, and that a report would be made to the Board of Supervisors on Friday next.

Improved Piers—Gen. McClellan's Plan.

Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Engineer of Docks and Wharves of the City and Harbor of New-York, is, and has been during the past two months, busily engaged in making an accurate survey of the waters in and around the City, for the purpose of establishing a basis of facts upon which to report intelligently to the Board a plan for building suitable bulkheads and piers, in place of the miserable, rotten, log concerns that now disgrace the great Metropolis. At the time of the Autumnal equinox, observations were also taken of the effect upon the height and rapidity of the tides. The survey is now complete to Sixty-first-street, North River, and to Corlears Hook, East River, and it embraces a vast amount of important information, all of which will be embodied in the regular annual report of the engineer. One point established is the depth of the mud, and what would be necessary to insure a solid foundation for piers. In some instances piles have been driven forty feet into the mud, and still a great many feet of *débris* was left, into which the piles would sink in case stone piers were built upon them. A suggestion has been made to sink hollow iron columns into the rock by means of excavating from the interior, and allowing the column to sink from its own weight. This appears to be the most feasible method to be pursued. An entire new bulkhead is to be built around the City, which will give a new street, to be called "River-street," and this will be 250 feet wide. Then a new pier line has been established, 140 feet beyond, which will be uniform. The plans proposed for building the piers are various; but Gen. MCCLELLAN proposes a plan which appears to have every claim to superiority. It is to sink stone or iron piers, similar to bridge piers, connecting with iron girders, or string-pieces, these in turn traversed by iron joists, and one of three different kinds of pavement laid on this, to wit, Belgian, Nicolson, or concrete. The advantages claimed for this pier are, first, that it does not confine the waters of the river to a narrow channel, and thus render the flooding of property near the river side imminent during times of gales or freshets; and, again, it gives a free flow of water beneath the piers, prevents the accumulation of filth and makes them easy to clean. He might have added that it breaks up the nests of the hordes of river pirates that infest our wharves. The survey will close for the Winter in a few days, and will be resumed again in the Spring. In the meantime Gen. MCCLELLAN will prepare his report for the action of the Board, and they will probably within a short time adopt one of the methods of building the piers submitted by the Chief Engineer for their consideration.

Attempted Wife-Murder—The Culprit Arrested.

LUCIO ANDRETTO, of No. 230 First-avenue, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife. It appeared that early that morning the parties had an altercation when ANDRETTO discharged a revolver at his wife, but fortunately without any serious result. The wife fled, and Officer HARRINGTON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, ran in and attempted to arrest the prisoner. ANDRETTO, with the revolver still in his hand, threatened to shoot the officer if he advanced, and it was only when assistance arrived that his arrest was secured. He was committed for trial, in default of bail.

Dartmouth College Alumni Dinner.

The Dartmouth College Alumni Dinner will take place at Delmonico's, (Fourteenth street) Thursday evening, Dec. 1, at 5½ P. M. From eighty to one hundred persons are expected to be present. Attorney-Gen. AKERMAN, Senator JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Ex-Commissioner E. A. ROLLINS, President SMITH, Gen. R. DELEVAN MUSSEY, Judge WOODMAN, and many other distinguished gentlemen, have signified their intention to be there

THE DURAND SCANDAL.

A Cheap Compromise—The Woman who Sued for $45,000 Damages Settles for $1,100.

The somewhat singular case of MARIE DURAND against JOSEPH DURAND, which created considerable comment in the public journals a year ago, was yesterday brought to a close by an order entered in the Superior Court, before Judge SPENCER, discontinuing all proceedings by consent. The facts of the case, as they appeared in numerous motions made about the time of the commencement of proceedings, already published in the TIMES, may be briefly stated as follows: The plaintiff, MARIE DURAND, claimed that she had lived about fifteen years with the plaintiff as his wife, and that two children were born of the union; that some time before commencing proceedings, the defendant, by threats, procured from her a written assent to their separation; that after such written assent was given he sent her to Europe, and when she had been there a short time he represented to his friends that she was dead. On her return from Europe she commenced two actions against him, the one for assault and the other for libel, alleging damages in the amount of $45,000, and in which she obtained the defendant's arrest under civil process. When the matter came up on argument before the Court, on a demurrer and motion to vacate the order of arrest, the defendant, who is a prominent merchant in this City, produced affidavits denying the acts of cruelty alleged against him, and representing that with a view to parting with the plaintiff, whom he did not acknowledge as his wife, but had always introduced as his "lady," he had made provision for her support in a small village in Switzerland, and sent her there; that when she had been there a short time she sold her allowance for a number of months in advance, and with the proceeds returned to New-York, and commenced these proceedings with a view to extort money from him, or compel him to permit her to live with him. By way of disproving her testimony, attention was called to the fact that the consent which she charged as having been extorted from her, was signed, according to her story, at the unusual hour of 4 o'clock in the morning, and witnessed by a man named TWEED. He also produced a number of affidavits discrediting the testimony of one WM. CONDIT, who swore that at Ludlow-street Jail Mr. DURAND offered him $200 if he would make an affidavit against the plaintiff, one of such witnesses, named PRINCE, swearing that he (CONDIT) had collected bills while in his employ and neglected to turn in the money, representing that he had been unable to collect the same. At the commencement of proceedings, defendant, while admitting no claim against him by plaintiff, tendered the sum of $1,000 to her to close all relations between them. This was refused, and Judge FITHIAN decided on the motion that the plaintiff, having lived openly and held herself out for so many years as the wife of defendant, so far as her suit for assault was concerned, she must be regarded as such wife, and could not, therefore, maintain a civil action for assault against her reputed husband. Appeal was taken from this, and while both actions are still pending, the plaintiff now accepts the original offer of $1,000, with an additional fee of $100, for her counsel, and abandons the field. It came out, in the course of proceedings, that plaintiff was already a divorced wife, under a decree prohibiting a remarriage, and that her divorced husband is still living. She could not, therefore, contract a lawful marriage with the defendant if she would. The defendant takes the children and provides for their maintenance and education, while he expressed the hope that plaintiff would fare well with some new affinity.

The New-York Club.

The dissolution of the New-York Club, the affairs of which have recently been closed, was an event which really occurred on the 1st of May last, when a proposed large advance upon the annual rent of the club-house rendered the step necessary. Since this date the Haight House has been nearly taken down, and repairs are now actively in progress to adapt it for use as an apartment house on the French flat system. The association has not, however, been entirely disbanded, as a number of the former members have leased the rooms until recently occupied by the City Club, (an organization now dissolved,) located on the north side of Union-square, near the Everett House. These rooms, comprising two stories of a large house, are handsomely fitted up, and here the friendships formed and the associations connected with the old Club, will thus be perpetuated.

Probable Murder—Savage Assault upon a Woman.

Yesterday morning, Justice SHEPARD and Constable COLLINS, of Kearney Township, Hudson County, N.J., arrested ROBERT BEAN, a well-known young desperado, who was charged with two separate attempts to commit murder, on the day preceding, on the road known as the Copper Mine. BEAN had some quarrel with MARY KERNS, the occupant of one of the houses on the road, and on Monday afternoon, finding her alone, attacked her with a knife, inflicting several ugly wounds upon her head and shoulders. Her screams attracted the attention of her neighbors. A man named O'DONNELL came to her rescue. BEAN escaped and ran into the woods near the line of the Midland Railroad. Mrs. KERNS was carried into her house, where she failed so rapidly from loss of blood that it was feared she would die before the arrival of the physician who had been sent for. In the meantime, search was made for the would-be murderer, but he was not found. He made his way out of the woods by a circuitous route, and went to his home, where he procured a loaded revolver. When O'DONNELL came to look for him again, BEAN fired at him, but inflicted no injury. After firing the shot he ran again to the woods, and remained during the night. Yesterday he was captured, and was committed to the Hudson County Jail for trial.

Society for the Education of Seamen.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen was held in the rooms of the Society, No. 92 Madison-street, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. E. RICHARDSON; Vice-Presidents, I. T. SMITH, Esq., and Capt. PAUL B. MACY; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. MORSE; Recording Secretary, Dr. WILLIAM THOMS; Treasurer, R. L. SHAW, Esq. The New-York Nautical School, under the auspices of this Society, has educated 6,250 seamen, 2,000 of whom were naval officers during the late war; 29,785 seamen have attended the literary department. The Society is sustained entirely by voluntary contributions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 30: Nos. 49½, 48, 49¼, 31, 56¼, 61, 1, 24, 21, 13.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
90—Rowe vs. Frank.	133—Westervelt vs. Allin.
100—Natald vs. Temple.	134—Urbahn vs. Brach.
102—Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Associat'n.	136—Turrell vs. Jerome.
109—Gerding vs. Dimmick.	137—In re. Finch vs. Lowell.
111—Gounon vs. Keenan.	141—Galiway vs. United States Steam Sugar Refining Co.
116—Hughes vs. Monaghan.	143—Shears vs. Salhinger.
129—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	145—Wilson vs. McLean.
130—Merchant vs. Watson.	146—Giffening vs. Giffening.

The call commences at No. 147—Midgeley vs. Osborne.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2001—Stoney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co., of Newport, N. J.	3027—Dawson vs. Western.
2379—Wilson vs. Sylwell.	3029—Lippman vs. Hart.
2375—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas.	3031—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Potter.
3011—Levy vs. Van Dyke.	3033—The People vs. Union Paper Collar Co.
3013—Egbert vs. N. Y. Kerosene Oil Co.	3035—Ellmaker vs. Bliss.
3015—Higgins vs. Foley.	3037—Flynn vs. Flynn.
3017—Beadel vs. Williams.	3039—Reck vs. International Ins. Co.
3021—Mills vs. Hollister.	3041—Pratt vs. Claflin.
3023—Williams vs. Wehman.	3043—Vail vs. Miller.
3025—Chaffer vs. Sansendorfer.	3045—Osgood vs. N.Y. Mail Steam-ship Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Duncan vs. Baile.	——Ryer vs. Roth.
92—Gregg vs. Roach.	——Goodkind vs. Shekland.
93—Kenkel vs. Peterson.	——Freidenberg vs. Freidenberg.
94—Broderick vs. James.	——Feltner vs. Walker.
95—Gerth vs. Dunnigan.	——Hamilton vs. Purdy.
97—Flewwelling vs. Brandon.	——McKenna vs. Van Nest.
——Butler vs. Wehle.	——Davison vs. Wier.
——Haviland vs. Same.	——Gleb vs. Blanck.
——Spellman vs. Same.	——Pond vs. Clark.
——Dreyer vs. Rauth.	——Thomas vs. Longe.
65—Griffin vs. Porter.	——Schmidt vs. Callen.
6—Turner vs. Taylor.	——Goldrick vs. Lyons.
7—Rudolphy vs. Tucks.	
21—Bebee vs. McKenzie.	

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Eliza Cruger, respondent, *vs.* William Dougherty, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs.

Levi Steinwig, respondent, *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, appellants; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

The People, ex rel. Peak, respondent, *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Columbia County, appellants; order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

George L. Marvin and wife, respondents, *vs.* Legrand Marvin, et al., appellants; order denying the motion for a new trial affirmed with costs.

Legrand Marvin, et al., appellants, *vs.* George L. Marvin, respondent; order affirmed with costs.

Robert Atchinson, appellant, *vs.* Michael Mollon, respondent; order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant pursuant to stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 29.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

Cases heard before the above-named Judges at the November Term, 1870:

Frank West et al. *vs.* George D. Crary; judgment affirmed with costs.

Lester L. Robinson *vs.* Edward P. Flint; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

George A. Osgood, receiver, *vs.* Toplitz; if plaintiffs consent, the judgment is affirmed for $380 and interest; if not, the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Grund et al. *vs.* Pendergrast; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cases Heard Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Barnard.

Doran *vs.* East River Ferry Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Duvall *vs.* Wood; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Springer *vs.* Dreyer; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard, J.

Cases Heard Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo.

Van Rensalaer *vs.* Shute; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Lucius Bradley *vs.* The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Vose *vs.* Cowdry; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Case Heard Before Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

Platt *vs.* Platt; order reversed with $10 costs; opinion by Cardozo, J.

Case Heard at January Term, 1870.

D. Colden Murray *vs.* The Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; order reversed, report set aside and order of reference vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 29.

By Judge Brady.

Halbe *vs.* Eull; Cone *vs.* Stebbins; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 29.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Carpenter *vs.* Goodwin; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 29.

By Judge Jones.

Herman Funke *vs.* Charles K. Hawkes; motion denied, with $10 costs.

August Ritter *vs.* Margaret Kugler; finding settled; plaintiff's attorney will engross and present for my signature the proposed findings, and my memorandum must also be returned.

August A. Ritter *vs.* Samuel Phillip; same decision.

Horney *vs.* Rubber-tip Pencil Company; findings settled. Same *vs.* Same; same decision.

Thomas D. Crowe *vs.* Royal Houghton; motion for settlement denied without costs.

Josephine M. Allen *vs.* Michael Coughlin; motion decided.

August Belmont *vs.* Elias Pouvert; judgment for plaintiff; the attorneys will submit such findings of facts and law as they respectively desire to have found; James M. Sweeny appointed referee for the purpose of the judgment, and Rufus F. Andrews, receiver.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NO. 244.—*Downham et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City Council of Alexandria.*—Error to the District Court of Appeals of Virginia, for the Fourth District. In June, 1867, the City Council of Alexandria, in order to raise funds to pay off the interest on a debt of about $1,250,000, and to defray the current expenses of the City Government, passed an ordinance whereby, among other things, they imposed a license tax of $200 "on agents and dealers in beer and ale by the cask, not manufactured in Alexandria, but brought there for sale." The plaintiffs in error were liable to this tax, but refused to pay it, upon the ground that the tax was unconstitutional, because imposed on a commercial operation, and because it imposed upon the manufacturers of ale or beer, in other States, a special tax, from which the Alexandria manufacturer is exempt. It was claimed, therefore, that it violated the following clauses of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Here, it was said, a municipal corporation had attempted what a State could not do, and what from the above clause it was manifest only Congress could do—"regulate commerce." "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of the several States." And it was contended that the discrimination in favor of the Alexandria manufacturer, as against those in other States, was a violation of this provision. The Court thought otherwise, and the ordinance was sustained. The cause is brought here, where plaintiffs in error contend the decision below was formed upon a mistaken construction of the above provisions of the Constitution.

George W. Brent and C. W. Wattles, for plaintiffs; and D. L. Sweet, for the city.

NO. 245.—*Submitted on Printed Briefs. The United States vs. Joseph W Price.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case the appellee, while a resident of Adel, Iowa, was mustered into the service of the United States as a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers for the term of three years, or during the war, and continued in service until Jan. 6, 1865, when, having resigned, he was, at his own request, discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability incurred in the service. This action was brought for transportation pay to Adel, the place of enrollment, and judgment was entered *pro forma* in favor of the claimant below, and the caused was brought here for final determination, it being one of a numerous class of cases involving large amounts, and being intended as a test case. The Government insists that there is in the statutes no direct allowance of travel pay from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment; the allowance is provided in terms only for officers of the regular army, volunteer officers receiving its benefits merely through that provision of the act of July 22d, 1861, which places them "on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army." It is contended that the footing thus referred to must have been intended to be that established and known since 1799, and not a new footing established in contravention of the unvaried practice of the Government through seventy years, with all the wars of that period. This new rule would, of course, it is submitted, apply to soldiers as well as officers, and its drain on the Treasury for officers alone, it is said, would be millions, and for both officers and men it would be enormous. A uniform construction of the oldest legislation on the subject is thought to be sufficient authority against opening the Treasury to such a demand.

Chapman and Hosmer for claimant; Assistant Attorney-General B. H. Tabot for the Government.

N. 251.—*B. T. Masterson, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. W. Herndon, vs. Volney E. Howard et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Western District of Texas.—The libel in this case was filed by one Howard, a citizen of Louisiana, against certain citizens of Texas, and one Mason, a citizen in Pennsylvania in 1851. It asserts title to a tract of land which was conveyed by the Spanish Government, in 1776, to the Indians of the mission of San Jose, which, by a regular assignment of title, was vested in the complainant, and that the possession of the land had followed and accompanied those conveyances. It asserts that the defendants, by pretended title, have disturbed the possession and seizure of the complainant, and prays that their title may be declared void. The decree was in favor of the complainant, and the case comes here for review, the questions involved being of fact and of practice.

W. W. Boyce for appellants; P. Phillips for appellees.

NO. 255.—*Hanrick, Administrator, vs. Neely et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was an action of trespass, to try title under the practice of Texas, brought to recover a tract of four leagues of land in Falls County, Texas. The trial resulted in favor of the defendants, and the error alleged is in the ruling of the Court below in the admission and exclusion of evidence.

Wm. G. Hele for plaintiff in error; defendants not appearing.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 29.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Cardozo and Barnard.

NOTES OF DECISIONS OF CASES ARGUED AT THE NOVEMBER TERM—LIABILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR LOSS OCCASIONED BY ACTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN TIME OF WAR.

D. Colden Murray et al. vs. The Receiver of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—On 7th of June, 1865, a policy of insurance was issued by the above-named Company upon the schooner *Alice Dell*, by the terms whereof the Company was to be liable only for an absolute or technical total loss. It contained the following warranty: "Warranted free from loss or claim on account of capture, seizure, detention or destruction by or arising from any belligerent nation as from any seceding or revolting State, or States of the Union, or from any officer, civil or military," &c. The perils insured against were those of the sea, fires, and loss by pirates. The vessel sailed for New-Orleans from this City, and arrived at the former place in May, 1865. While discharging cargo there, the master received a written order from the Quarter-master's Department to go to his office. He went, and was then told the vessel was to go to Santiago with a load of timber. The Washington rates were to be paid. The master protested, and claimed it was a seizure of his vessel by the Quarter-master at New-Orleans, for the service of the United States Government. The vessel made the trip to Santiago under protest. After she had discharged her cargo at Santiago, she was ordered by the Government officer to go along side of the steamer *Illinois*, and take off about 700 colored troops, for the purpose of having them transported over the bar. The weather, as appears by the testimony, was very rough, and the master of the *Alice Dell* objected to undertaking the service, but when a loaded pistol was put to his head, and he was told to go or suffer the consequences, he went. The result was the loss of the vessel. This action was brought to recover its value. The case was tried before a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff. Hence an appeal to this Court by the defendants.

INGRAHAM, J.—In delivering the opinion of the Court, says that by the policy there was a warranty against any loss from capture, seizure or detention, or any of the consequences of the hostilities of nations. The evidence shows such seizure by a vessel of the United States, and control was taken by the Captain of the United States vessel, by which the vessel was taken from the charge of the master in command at the time, and which proceeding occasioned the loss. We think this comes within the exception in the policy, and the insurers are not liable. The report should be set aside, and the order of reference vacated.

LIABILITY OF FERRY COMPANIES FOR INJURIES TO PASSENGERS.

Catharine A. Doran, by her Guardian, vs. The East River Ferry Company.—A little girl, while on one of the defendants' boats, had her hand badly crushed by reason of the boat coming in contact with a portion of the pier, which was alleged to be very weak and much out of order. An action was brought and a verdict of the jury rendered for the plaintiff, on the ground that the injuries were caused by the negligence of the Company and its employes. The Company appealed to the General Term, and that Court has now affirmed the judgment. Judge BARNARD, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says, that as to the question of contributive negligence on the part of the plaintiff, it was fairly and fully submitted to the jury, and their verdict ought not to be disturbed. As to the point raised by the Company, that when the accident occurred the injured person was riding gratuitously—that is, she had paid only one fare and had ridden more than once across, the Court holds that that had nothing to do with the Company's liability. She did not go through the gate at the landing more than once, and if she remained on the boat it was the duty of the employes of the Company to collect the additional fare. The judgment must be affirmed.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Lucius Bradley, Executor, &c., vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—In this case, one Cluff had a policy of insurance from the defendants on his life, which policy was duly assigned to B. E. Clark & Co., about the time of its making, and afterward, by that firm, assigned to the testator of the plaintiff, on the 10th of April, 1861, of which notice was given to the defendants. The policy contained a clause, which made the same void "in case the insured should die by his own hand, or in consequence of a duel, or by means of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of any laws of these States, or of the United States, or of any foreign country." Mr. Cluff was afterward killed by one Cox in a small town in the State of Louisiana, while he was attempting to take by force from Cox his horses for the purpose of securing an antecedent debt. An action was brought against the Company to recover the amount of the policy. The defendants resisted the claim, on the ground that his death was occasioned by a violation of a known law of the State of Louisiana. On the trial in the Court below, the Judge, on motion, dismissed the complaint, for the reason that there was no question of fact to go to the jury. Permission was given to take the case to the General Term in the first instance. The latter Court has now affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

VERDICT AGAINST SHERIFF O'BRIEN FOR $4,268.

James P. Frost vs. Charles Abernethy and Jas. O'Brien, Sheriff of New-York.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $25,441 for damages which he alleges were inflicted upon him by the seizure of a stock of goods belonging to him, made by Sheriff O'Brien at the suggestion of Abernethy, which seizure, he alleges, was illegal. The jury, with but slight hesitation, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $4,268.

Ex-Judge Reynolds appeared for plaintiff, and Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113¾	$10,000 N.Y.C. & Hud. Ctfs.......... 87
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅝	100 Boston W. Power. 19¾
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.109⅛	25 Pacific Mail......... 42¼
10,000 do.......... 109⅜	100 do..........b10. 42⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅜	200 Mar. Mining.b. c. 7¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....110⅞	100 do............ 7⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 26¾	200 Bruns. City Land. 7
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 70⅝	400 W. Union Tel.b. c. 42¾
4,000 Ala. St. 8s.........101	400 Erie............ 24⅜
5,000 Ga. St. 6s.......... 82	300 do..bet. call. 25
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 90	100 Erie Preferred.... 50¼
1,000 Erie 3d........... 86½	300 Reading........... 101⅜
9,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 91⅛	200 do..bet. call.101⅞
6,000 Chic.& N.W.1st. 94	100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 93⅜
1,000 Gt. Western 2d. 81	35 do............. 93⅛
500 Morris & E. 1st.100	100 Mich. Cent.......... 121
1,000 Morris & E. 2d. 96	30 Panama..bet. call. 77¼
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st.100	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 91
11,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 89⅜	700 do..bet. c.s3. 90¾
3,000 Clev.& Pitts.1st. 93½	15 N. J. Central......108¾
1,000 Col.,C.& I.C.1st. 82	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 60⅞
2,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, West. Div. 82	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10, Conv.... 92⅛	30 P., Ft.W. & C.G'd. 94⅛ 200 Ohio & Miss....... 32⅛ 60 do............ 32
1,000 O. & M. Con. bs. 88⅜	200 H. & St. Joseph... 105⅛
7 Fourth Nat. Bk....107½	50 Chic., Bur. & Q.... 152¼
18 do.......108	160 Dub. & Sioux City. 95
50 Park Bk........172½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..113¼	150 Am. M. Union Ex. 46
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113⅜	100 do..........s60 46
50,000 do.......b3.113⅜	10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs, bet. call........ 86⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅝	100 Erie............ 25
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅛	300 do........... 24⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 new.......... 109⅛	200 Reading........c.102
35,000 do......... 109⅜	500 L.S.&M.So.b. c.b3 93⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅜	15 Panama......... 78
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110	100 do............. 78¼
5,000 do.......... 109⅞	300 Chic. & N. W..... 81⅝
2,000 U. S. 10-40 C....106⅛	100 do............. 81⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 58⅝	100 do..........b3 81⅝
1,000 N. C. F. Act, '68 27	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 91
6,000 S.C.State 6s, N., Jan. & July.. 70⅛	6 do............ 91⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 92⅛	100 N. J. Central..... 108⅞
1,000 Col.,C.&I.C.1st. 81⅞	100 do........... 108⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 94	50 do.......b. c.108⅞
200 Bruns. City Land. 7⅛	100 Chic. & R. I........ 111⅞
200 Mariposa Pref...... 10⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 60⅞
100 do........ 10⅛	100 do.......... 61
600 Pac. M. S. Co..b. c. 42⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W..c 52⅛
600 West. U. Tel..b. c. 42⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W...110¼
200 do.......b. c. 43	25 Chic. & Alton...... 115⅛
20 N. Y. C. & H. R... 93	100 Union Pacific..... 19⅝

TUESDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The market for Gold today was comparatively steady, the sales varying but very slightly from the closing quotation of 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent. last night. In the forenoon 111 ₱ cent. was accepted, and then 111⅛ ₱ cent. The foreign news was rather calculated to depress Gold, but there seemed to be some scarcity in the Gold for cash delivery toward the settlement hour for yesterday's transaction, and this incident partially strengthened the market. The transactions of the Gold Room, altogether, were scarcely up to the usual daily average, and the market, in the afternoon, left off without speculative excitement on either side of the account.

Foreign Bills were again in free supply and 60-days' London, of the best names, done at 108⅝ ₱ cent., net. Some of the leading drawers asked 109 at their own counters, while Bills of the same class were offered on the Street at 108⅝ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were barely steady in prices, but the offerings were quite as unimportant in amount as the demand. The 5-20s of 1867 were 109⅜, and the 10-40s 106⅛ ₱ cent. We find that there is very little doing either way between the London and Frankfort markets and New-York. Few 5-20 Bonds actually cross the Atlantic of late, notwithstanding the recent unsettling of quotations by the threatened trouble between England and Prussia.

In the Railway market there was something of a flurry in the Bonds and Stock of the Union Pacific Road. The Stock went down to 18⅞; the Income Bonds below 69, and the First Mortgages to 80½@⅝ ₱ cent. Telegrams from Boston, the head-quarters of the concern, advise that everything is right and looking well, and the only solution of the sudden turn in the Stock is an order from the Secretary of the Treasury withholding all the pay of the Pacific Roads for Government service, in place of one-half as hitherto withheld as against the Interest on the Government subsidy.

The New-York and Western Roads were generally steady, as compared with the sales of Monday. The North-west Stocks were firm at yesterday's advance; there was an advance in both classes of the St. Paul Stock; New-York Central and Lake Shore steady, and Erie Stock upward in price and somewhat active in movement on higher quotations from London. In the State Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks the changes from yesterday were not important, but the market was dull in spirit.

Money was in good supply at previous cheap rates, 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. There was altogether less spirit in the Wall-street markets, including Gold, Exchange and Stocks.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	58⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	86⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅝	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111⅞
North-west Common	81⅝	81¾
North-west Preferred	91⅛	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	42
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	81⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60⅞
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32½
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Western Telegraph	43	42⅞
Erie	25⅛	24⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

Gold receipts	$586,241 10
Gold payments	804,416 22
Gold balance	60,296,871 55
Currency receipts	185,773 57
Currency payments	341,181 12
Currency balance	7,949,166 59
Customs	359,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....109⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68....109⅞
5-20 coup., '62....107⅛	10-40 reg....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64....107	10-40 coup....106⅛
5-20 coup., '65....107	6s currency....110⅞
5-20 coup., n. i. '65....109⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 60⅛	Arkansas 6s, funded... 64
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.. 58⅝	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86... 103½
Virginia 6s, old... 64	Kentucky 6s... 99
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 91	Ill. Canal bonds, '70...100
N. Carolina 6s, old... 47½	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77...100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66.. 23	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79...100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68.. 23	Ill. War Loan...100
N. C. 6s, n. bds.... 26½	Ind. 6 ₱ c. War Loan.100
N. C. 6s, spec. tax.... 19	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73...100
S. Carolina new bds.. 70¼	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78...100
S. Carolina, Apl.&Oct. 68½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83...100
Missouri 6s.... 92⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78...100
La. 6s, Levee bonds... 71	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 107
La. 8s, Levee bonds.. 86½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 107
La. 7s, Penitentiary... 75	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72..104
California 7s.... 113⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73..104
Connecticut 6s...101	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74..104
Rhode Island 6s..... 100½	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74..100
Alabama 8s..... 101	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75..100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 90	G. West. 1st, 88.... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 87	G. West. 2d, '93.... 80⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 100⅛	Gal. & Chi. ex....100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76.. 100⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d..... 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.. 100⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83..... 86½	Mor. & Essex 1st....100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 80	Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 99½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79½	N. J. Cen. 2d....100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91¾	N. J. Cen. new bds...102
Hud. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85..105	Pitts., F. W. & C., 1st.100
Harlem 1st..... 99¼	Pitts., F. W. & C., 2d. 96
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C., 3d. 91¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 91	Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 98
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 89	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 93
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 78½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.111	Chi. & Alt. S. F..... 98
M.S. & N.I., S.F. 7 ₱ c. 96	Chi. & Alt. 1st....102
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 97	Chi. & Alt. inc..... 92
Cen. Pac. bds.... 91¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 99
U. Pac. 1st bds.... 80⅝	Ohio & Miss. con..... 88⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75...106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 95
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 95	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 89⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.... 80	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...104
Chi. & N. W., S. F.... 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 92¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 93⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 93⅜
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.... 87⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st..... 90
Lack. & West. bds....100	Jol. & Chi. 1st.....106
Del., L. & W. 1st..... 99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 82
Del., L. & W. 2d..... 95	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 86
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.... 93	Tol., P. & W., W. D... 81⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 84⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 97
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.. 78	Bos., H. & E., guar... 28⅛
G. West. 1st, '68....100	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....139	New-York County....140
Manhattan....150	Importers'&Traders'.159
Mechanics'....137	Park....170
Union....137	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Bk...100
America....147	Central National....105
City....212	Fourth National....107⅛
Phenix....105	Ninth National....108⅜
Tradesmen's....152	Tenth National....127
Greenwich....250	Oriental....170
Mechanics'&Traders'.120	Gold Exchange.... 67
National....116	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Merchants' Exch'ge..103	Del. & Hudson Canal.120⅛
Leather Manufact'rs.185	Pennsylvania Coal....221
State of New-York....104	Maryland Coal Co.... 20
Commerce....125	Spring Mount'n Coal.. 40
Broadway....300	Canton Co., Balt.... 67⅛
Ocean.... 70⅛	Consol. Coal of Md.... 22⅛
Mercantile....124	Cumberl'd Coal & Iron. 25
American Exchange..112	Western Union Tel... 43
Chatham....170	Quicksilver Mining.... 4
Bank of the Republic.116	Mariposa Mining.... 6⅛
Bank of N. America..106	Mariposa Preferred.... 10⅛
Hanover....100	Boston Water Power.. 19
Irving....118	Adams Express.... 64⅜
Citizens'....145	Wells-Fargo Express. 33
Grocers'....118	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2⅛
Market....126	American Express.... 45⅛
Nassau....108	U. S. Express.... 35⅛
Shoe and Leather....160	Pacific Mail.... 42⅛
Corn Exchange....127	Atlantic Mail.... 24
Continental.... 95⅛	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101¼
City 6s, New	102⅜	Sales.
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	115
Pennsylvania Central	60	Large Sales.
Reading	101⅜	102
Lehigh Valley	59½	Sales.
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	Sales.
Northern Central	40	About.
Lehigh Navigation	32⅞	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

A morning paper, with which we entirely agree, says that the appointment of Mr. DOTY to the Treasuryship of the New-Orleans & Mobile Road is a good one:

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY has been appointed Treasurer of the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company. The office is in this City. Mr. DOTY was Deputy Treasurer of the State from 1850 till 1858; he was afterward private secretary to Gov. MORGAN, and Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, from which he was removed by Gov. FENTON. He was, for a season, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District.

The Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have declared a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, on account of the Principal of the Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, payable at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, Jan. 1.

The Annual meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Stockholders is advertised for Jan. 4, at Cleveland.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company advertise to pay their 1st of December Coupons at their office, No. 120 Broadway.

The week's Produce exports have been to the currency value of $4,810,040.

The hundredth mile of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad has been completed, leaving only eleven miles of track to be laid to finish the roadway.

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad were for the—

First week in November, 1870	$68,361	
Second week in November, 1870	58,950	
Third week in November, 1870	59,450	$186,761
First week in November, 1869	$62,440	
Second week in November, 1869	58,439	
Third week in November, 1869	47,893	$168,772
Increase		$17,989

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The disposition on the part of the holders of United States Five-twenty Bonds to fund them into some reliable Security bearing the same rate of interest, having a longer time to run, and in the exchange for which a difference may be realized, is now very general throughout the country.

Within the past three months *over three million dollars* in Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into substantial and desirable Railroad Loans, dealt in and recommended by us, viz.: THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, the WESTERN PACIFIC, and the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—in addition to large sales of the same securities for cash. We can recommend them with confidence for new investments, or for funding Five-twenties, without reduction of interest, and with unimpaired security.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD LOAN, originally offered by us last Winter, was so rapidly taken up, that prior to June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (over $5,000,000) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required during the current year. We are now selling a further amount, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable in New-York, May 1 and Nov. 1.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

We deal in them the same as in Government Bonds, and furnish them at current market price. Price today 91¼, including the accrued interest due Jan. 1, (three per cent., Gold.)

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TWENTY YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured by deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, covering the entire property and franchise of the Company. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, *free of Government tax*, and are convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the finest harbor south of New-York—with Augusta, Ga., and there connects with all the roads which centre at that point.

It forms, with the Savannah and Charleston Road, a line as short as any other from Augusta to Savannah or Charleston, and is the Atlantic or seaboard link in THROUGH lines of road extending west beyond the Mississippi. These facts assure it a business second to that of no railroad in the South, and render its Mortgage Bonds secure beyond any question.

The road will be entirely finished, ready for business, by May 1, 1871.

We confidently recommend these bonds to our friends and customers, as a perfectly sound and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and maps, giving fuller information, sent on application.

We also have a variety of Registered Bonds, issued by towns and counties in Illinois, the interest upon which is collected and paid by the State, for sale on favorable terms.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	32	Hides, No.	328
Cotton, bales	5,156	Leather, sides	12,388
Cotton-seed, bags	29	Pork, bbls	136
Copper, bbls	71	Beef, pkgs	828
Copper, cakes	326	Cut-meats, pkgs	55
Dried Fruit, pkgs	46	Lard, pkgs	226
Eggs, bbls	732	Butter, pkgs	2,798
Flour, bbls	18,085	Cheese, pkgs	11,025
Corn-meal, bags	504	Tallow, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	115,698	Dressed Hogs, No.	65
Corn, bushels	16,150	Oil-cake, pkgs	725
Oats, bushels	26,142	Pea-nuts, bags	174
Rye, bushels	2,100	Starch, boxes	100
Malt, bushels	9,107	Tobacco, hhds	33
Barley, bushels	100,751	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	886
Grass-seed, bushels	990	Whisky, bbls	377
Beans, bushels	564	Wool, bales	87
B. W. Flour, bags	565	Rice Flour, bags	84
Hops, bales	1,155	Sumac, bags	181

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—29,949 bushels Wheat, 375 tcs. Lard, 1,214 bales Cotton, 506 bbls. Flour, 120 tcs. Beef, 8 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Erie*, for Cowes and orders—16,856 cases Cartridges, 6,040 cases Muskets, 88 cases Carbines.

By the bark *Keystone*, for Falmouth—6,097 bbls. Flour.

By the steam-ship *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—803 bales Cotton, 2,032 bags Clover-seed, 500 bags Coffee, 330 logs Cedar, 10 pks. Bees-wax, 20 cases Oil Peppermint, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 13 bales Seneca Root, 25 bbls. Maizena, 300 boxes extra Dye-wood, 1,945 bbls. Resin.

By the steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—888 cases Guns, 10,967 cases Cartridges, 1,416 cases Rifles, 260 cases Carbines, 200 cases Revolvers, 25 cases Harness.

By the brig *Ricardo II.* for Trieste—1,965 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 390 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been light for all kinds, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations.

COCOA—A lighter offering of Maracaibo has been noted on the basis of former prices, ranging from 24c.@27c., gold, in bond; but no important dealings have been reported. Other kinds have been steady, but dull.

COFFEE—All kinds have been dull today, but quoted steady. Of Rio, 580 bags by the *Mary Rice*, have been sold at Baltimore on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make 7,485 bags: sales, 16,618 bags; stock, in first hands this morning, 37,413 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 70,876 bags. Cargo prices are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; fair, 10¼c.@10½c.; good, 11¼c.@11¾c.; prime, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₱ ℔, in bond, 60 days' credit. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Cerara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	7,380
At Galveston	6,000
At Mobile	4,392
At Savannah	1,000
At Baltimore	14,691
At New-York	37,413
Grand total	70,876

COTTON—Has been in less demand at a decline of ⅛c. ₱ ℔, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,476 bales for early delivery, of which 679 bales were to arrive, including 3,066 bales to shippers, 1,080 bales to spinners, and 330 bales to speculators. Also, 4,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 100 bales at 15⅞c., 500 bales at 15 15-16c., 200 bales at 16c.; 200 bales, free on board, New-Orleans, at 15⅝c.; and to-day, for November, 200 bales at 15 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 15⅞c.; December, 500 bales at 15⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 15⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 15¾c.; March, 100 bales at 15¾c.; 400 bales, free on board, New-Orleans, at 15c.; 200 bales, free on board, Charleston, on private terms. The receipts at the shipping ports today, Messrs. LOUIS H. ZEREGA & CO. make 30,240 bales, against 23,613 bales same day last week; and thus far in the current week, 74,199 bales, against 68,061 bales the corresponding portion of last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	14
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16⅛
Low Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	17
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17⅛	17½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,791
Receipts last week	29,031
Receipts the preceding week	34,986
Receipts since Sept. 1	308,979
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	1,717
Exports since Sept. 1	151,849
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	429,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	63,000

FISH—The demand has been on a restricted scale, but prices show no change of moment. We quote Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12 50; No. 3 do., $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 22c.@28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows very little animation, though quoted a shade cheaper. The demand from all sources is limited. Shipping brands are in some request, but the bids are not satisfactory to sellers, who seem disposed to yield slightly, but not to make important concessions on desirable lines, which are not plenty. The medium and better grades meet with a slow sale at declining figures. The general market closes tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $4 95@$5 35; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 90; good to very choice do., $5 90@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 70@$6 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 20@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	4 95@ 5 35
Extra State	5 70@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in limited request at declining prices. Sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been in slack request at $3 80@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 40 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet, ranging from $2 90@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in fair supply and quoted down to $2 65@$2 70 ₱ box, with sales reported of 3,500 boxes on this basis. New crop Currants have been more salable and quoted steady on the basis of 11¾c. ₱ ℔. In other descriptions, trade has been very slow within our former range.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been unusually slow, to-day, though the receipts have been fair, and prices of Spring have yielded 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, influenced, in part, by the depression in Gold and Foreign Exchange. The export demand has been quite moderate. Some speculative inquiry has been noted. Millers have been buying with reserve. The main business has been in new crops; No. 2 Spring at $1 34@$1 35 chiefly at $1 35 for Prime Milwaukee, which was about the asking price for straight samples at the close, with $1 34 bid. A light trade has been reported in Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed, at $1 30@$1 33, and in very low grade No. 3 Spring at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Old Crop Spring has been in less request, and quoted heavy at from $1 14@$1 25, as the extremes, for poor to very choice. Straight samples of New Crop No. 1 Spring were in very light supply, and held at $1 37@$1 38, and even as high as $1 40, the latter mostly on limits, but no important dealings were reported. Some odd lots, from cars, were placed at $1 35@$1 36, but no full boat-loads of prime were available at any such figures. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been less sought after, but, under very moderate offerings, has been quoted comparatively steady as to price, particularly strictly prime samples of Amber in store and afloat. The range has been from $1 36@$1 45, chiefly at $1 40@$1 44 for fair ordinary to very good Amber, in store and afloat. White Wheat has been partially neglected, but the better grades have been held with firmness, on a reduced offering. The general market closed up quite spiritlessly, though without notable eagerness on the part of holders to place desirable stock at the ruling prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,500 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 36@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 40@$1 44; No. 1 Spring (nominally) at $1 37@$1 38; No. 2 do. at $1 34@$1 35; Mixed Spring at $1 30@$1 33; No. 3 Spring at $1 20; old Spring at $1 14@$1 25; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 46; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 38@$1 46; White Southern at $1 50@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. The demand has been limited, and has been mainly for new Mixed Western, at from 81c.@86c., as the extremes, closing at 84c.@85c. for the best samples. Old Mixed Western has been quite dull, with 90c. bid for prime, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, at 88c.@91c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 81c.@86c. for new Mixed Western; 83c.@92c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@92c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but steady in price, ranging from 95c.@$1 04 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 18@$1 23 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley has been plenty and lower, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, Canada East, 95c.@96c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@88c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been very quiet, including Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Oats have been offered quite freely at lower and declining prices, with only a moderate demand for all kinds. Sales have been reported since our last, of 47,500 bushels at 58c.@63c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c., in store, and 59½c.@62c., afloat, for new mixed Western, closing at 60c. for good loads, afloat, and 60c.@63c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₱ bushel.

The export clearances have been 800 bbls. Flour and 29,949 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 6,097 bbls. Flour for Falmouth and order.

The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville, during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 27, 1870:

Wheat—E. Holt, Buffalo; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo; W. D. Patterson, Buffalo; H. B. Littlefield, Buffalo; Wm. Dunlap, Buffalo; Augusta, Buffalo; F. A. Brickley, Buffalo; Wamba, Buffalo; J. J. Lefavre, Buffalo; Rapid, Buffalo; Eddy S. Putnam, Buffalo; Bull Eye, Geneva; Lizzie Knettles, Montezuma; Cahawba, Oswego; E. H. Cook, Penn Yan; E. B. Tuttle, Penn Yan.

Barley—Norman & Alice, Oswego; F. H. Skinner, Oswego; P. T. Swan, Oswego; No Hart, Oswego; John R. Noyes, Oswego; Levi Kinney, Montezuma; Lansing, Montezuma; Lyons, Brockport.

Lumber—D. S. Dickinson, Lyons Falls; Ellis H. Bishop, Rome; Mary Eliza, Rome; Wm. E. Pope, Oswego; L. L. Candee, Oswego; Charles Downer, Booneville.

Salt—Pete Fish, Syracuse; H. H. Farnham, Syracuse; Cordelia, Syracuse; Morgan, Syracuse; J. D. Patterson, Syracuse; O. F. Williston, Salina.

Oats—John J. Glenzar, Montezuma; C. R. Penfield, Buffalo; Barney Carpenter, Montezuma.

Potatoes—N. G. Dodge, Oswego.

Feed—Pallas, Rochester.

Staves—Lone Star, Rochester.

Malt—General Slocum, Oswego.

Stone—John F. Hager, Jr., Buffalo.

Corn—Colorado, Buffalo; Manchester, Buffalo.

Flour—E. H. Shepard, Oswego.

Apples—Ed. Monor, Rochester.

Rye—Ed. S. Anthony, Oswego.

Shooks—Uncle Bill, Buffalo; A. McMullen, Buffalo.

The following boats passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours previous to 1½ P. M., Nov. 28, 1870:

Wheat—Helen A. Horton, Buffalo; Marcus H. Philips, Buffalo; C. H. Smith, Buffalo; Bernard Debolt, Buffalo; M. G. Ritchie, Buffalo; Geo. W. Knowley, Buffalo; Dock Pierce, Buffalo; W. M. Servis, Buffalo; W. H. Mead, Buffalo; R. C. Denmead, Buffalo; Chas. H. Carner, Buffalo; Tom Maloy, Buffalo; Minnie Dingmon, Buffalo; David Bonny, Buffalo; Dewitt Parshall, Buffalo; Luth Finley, Buffalo; John G. Avery, Buffalo.

Flour—E. M. Kildoff, Buffalo.

Barley—Gov. Seymour, Oswego; Wm. Parker, Oswego; Thos. Briggs, Oswego; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; Handy Andy, Oswego; E. R. B. Dodge, Oswego; Moscow, Oswego; H. Shateck, Oswego; G. A. Bennett, Oswego; Frontinac, Montezuma; Geo. Cox, Montezuma; James A. Sweet, Montezuma; Mary A. Canfield, Montezuma; Geo. Traver, Geneva; Leva Ostranferdi.

Malt—Theo. B. Wilkins, Montezuma.

Oats—Geo. D. Burs, Buffalo; I. B. Pomeroy, Buffalo; Lewis B. Howell, Geneva; Delaware, Utica; Fred. Condit, Montezuma.

Lumber—Harvest Home, Buffalo; C. W. Davis, Buffalo; James N. Baker, Buffalo, Rome; Setch, Jamison, Oswego; Union for Ever, Oswego; Frank and Fred, Tonawanda; A. M. Collins, Lyon's Falls; W. R. J., Lyon's Falls; Gem, Lyon's Falls.

Staves—Geo. J. Kirkland, Rome.

Stone—Richard W. Owens, Buffalo.

Walnut Logs—L. B. Marsden, Buffalo.

Petroleum Tar—Chicago, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—P. H. Langenderfer, Utica.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at $1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in good demand at 80c.@$1 15 for short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute Butts, of which 4,550 bales have been disposed of, part to arrive, at 4c. ₱ ℔, showing rather more firmness. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady.

HIDES—Have been offered sparingly at extreme rates; hence, business has been restricted. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25¼c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@23 lbs., 21¼c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24¼c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24¼c.@25c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 21c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 21¼c.@22c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 21¼c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 22c.@22¼c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curacoa, 16@18 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port au Platte, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@22c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 14c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16¼c.@17¼c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Sandwich Islands, 29@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13¼c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12¼c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12¼c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11¼c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10¼c., gold selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10¼c.@11¼c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11¼c.@13c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10¼c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c.@40c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9¼@12¼ lbs., 16c.@17c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14¼c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12¼c.@13c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.@12c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in rather better demand, and firm, ranging from 8c.@19c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 1,155 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A moderate call has been noted, chiefly for prime stock, Hemlock tannages, at steady rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27¼c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27¼c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—There has been a slow trade in Ingot Copper on the basis of 22¼c.@22½c., ₱ ℔. Pig-iron shows no change of moment as to price, but is without notable activity. Bar, Rail, and Scrap-iron has been held with a show of firmness, but the dealings have been unimportant. Of Russian Sheet-iron, 100 slabs have been placed at 10¼c. ₱ ℔. Lead has been dull at old rates. Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at unaltered figures. Pig-tin has been in more request, particularly Straits, of which the recent purchases have been reported at over 10,000 slabs at from 30¼c. up to 32¼c.@32½c., gold, which latter are about the closing quotations. Banca is quoted at 36c., and English at 31c.@31¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. Of Tin Plates, the sales have been 1,000 boxes Charcoal on the basis of $8 25@$8 37½, gold, for I. C.

MOLASSES—There has been a fairly active movement in New-Orleans, of which 1,050 bbls. have been placed, partly at auction, at from 63c.@71c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds neglected. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@23c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	32c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request and quoted about steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $1 95@$2 ₱ 280 lbs.; exports, 2,335 bbls. Tar has been in light demand at less buoyant rates; sales, 125 bbls. Washington and Newbern at $2 25@$2 32½ ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been more active and decidedly firmer, with sales reported since our last of 975 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at from 45c.@46c., closing buoyantly. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@46¼c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The trade in most kinds has been in a jobbing way at essentially unchanged prices. The recent sales of Crude Whale have been 1,600 bbls. Coast, to the home trade, part at 60c., and, of Crude Sperm, 1,950 bbls. to shippers and 890 bbls. to manufacturers, on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@67½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 83c.@85c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 32½, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Spermaceti at 29c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.@47½c.; Southern Yellow, 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White Winter, 75c.@82½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been held at 12¼c., but has not been in request at over 11¾c.@12c. ₱ gallon. The reported dealings have been unimportant. Shipping Crude continues quiet and somewhat nominal at about 16c. here, and 15½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 430 bbls. At the Creek there has been less activity in Crude, in bulk, but prices have been quoted, for early and remainder of the year deliveries, firm at $3 05@$3 10 on the Upper, and $3 25@$3 30 on the Lower Roads, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been in rather more demand here for prompt and early delivery, partly on speculative account, at 22¼c.@22¼c., with 23c.@23¼c. asked ₱ gallon. The reported transactions have been limited. At Philadelphia a fairly active business has been reported at about steady rates: sales, 13,000 bbls. Standard White, for November delivery, at 22¼c.@23c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer last half of December, at 22¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 5,180 bbls. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 1,960 bbls. for Trieste. And from Philadelphia, 2,000 gallons for Barbados. Refined Oil, in cases, continues very quiet within a range of 27c.@27¼c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull at 9c., in shipping order, 14¼c.@15c., in cases, and 4¼c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 21	1,228	4,237	
Tuesday, Nov. 22	3,154	5,040	
Wednesday, Nov. 23	1,578	2,900	
Thursday, Nov. 24	3,302	6,537	
Friday, Nov. 25	....	....	
Saturday, Nov. 26	3,590	2,337	
Total for week	12,844	21,051	
Since Jan. 1	954,912	136,942	554,475
To Nov. 26, 1870	967,756	157,993	554,475
Same time 1869	831,494	134,388	415,561
Same time 1868	1,026,692	170,131	481,199

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,693	12,844

The Crude receipts from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1870	967,756
From same time 1869	831,494
From same time 1868	1,026,692
From same time 1867	687,402
From same time 1866	1,154,290
From same time 1865	530,204

The following are the exports of Refined Oil for the past two weeks. The Allegheny road being out of order, there were no exports by that route for the past week:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,258	21,051
Allegheny Valley Railroad	18,975	....
Total	22,233	21,051

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past two years, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	134,388	157,994
Per Allegheny Valley Railroad	415,561	554,475
Total	549,949	712,468

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	41,500	32,000
Refined, bbls	10,000	3,000
Total	51,500	35,000

PROVISIONS—There has been a fairly active movement in Prime Mess, for shipment, at firm prices. Mess has been slow of sale, but, under light offerings, has been quoted steady. Other kinds have been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,200 bbls. at $23@$23 25, chiefly at $23, for old Western Mess; $22 50@$23 for new Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, (of which 900 bbls. were taken by shippers;) $25 50 for Clear ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no sales have been reported. New Western Mess, seller January and February, has been quoted at $19 50 bid, and $20 asked; and seller December $20 bid. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 7¾c.@8¼c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been very quiet at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 15c.@17c., for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been inactive and heavy, ranging from 11c.@11½c. for Long Clear, ₱ ℔; sales, 125 boxes. Lard has been in quite moderate request, at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 230 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, closing at about 13¼c.@13½c. for fair to new Western Steam, 13c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active inquiry, but at easier rates: sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller December, at 13c.@13¼c., and choice Refined at 13¾c.; and seller January and February at 13c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been in moderate request at previous figures; sales have been reported of 225 bbls., in lots: $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been active and steady at $25@$27 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for India Mess ₱ tierce; sales, 980 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Butter continues quiet within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,793 pks. Cheese has been in light demand at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory: the day's receipts have been 11,025 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	39@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	37@38
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	37@38
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	35@36
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	33@34
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ ℔	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	36@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ ℔	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ ℔	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	34@36
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔	30@33
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	30@31
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	30@31
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23@25
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	18@20
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ ℔	14@15
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ ℔	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ ℔	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ ℔	25@30

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	13½ @14⅛
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	13¼ @14⅛
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	10 @11⅛

RICE—Continues in demand at, however, less buoyant prices; sales, 70 tcs. Carolina at from $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more active at somewhat steadier prices; sales, since our last, 5,000 bags on the spot at equal to $2 02½, gold, cash; and 5,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 05, gold, 60 days' credit, closing with holders asking $2 07½, gold, 60 days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. We quote Clover at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to choice, ₱ ℔, and Timothy at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 02½@$2 07½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in demand at uniform prices, including Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 38c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat at 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ ℔; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c. each, currency.

SOAP—Has been in request at previous figures. We quote Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been moderate; prices have not varied materially; sales have been reported of 783 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔. The stock this morning was 37,351 hhds., 91,777 boxes, and 361,144 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.; No. 10 Box Sugars, 10¼c., ₱ ℔. Refined have been in fair request, ranging from 11¾c.@13¼c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow continues in very moderate demand at less buoyant rates. Sales since our last have been 91,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9¼c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 10c @13¼c., and Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in less request at former figures, but there has been no pressure to place stock. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 90c.@$1 15; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 60; common to fine Imperial, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Imperial, 97c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 60; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@53c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@59c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 55c.@68c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; exxtra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 62c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand has been light for all kinds within our previous range. Sales 150 hhds. Kentucky at from 6¼c.@12c., 100 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 45c.@60c., and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 ₱ ℔. We quote nominally as follows: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sound Lugs, 7c.@7¾c.; Common Leaf, 7¾c.@9¼c.; Medium Leaf, 8¾c.@9¾c.; Good Leaf, 9¾c.@11¼c.; Fine Leaf, 10¾c.@12¼c.; Selections, 12c.@13¼c. *Seed-Leaf Tobacco*—Crop 1869—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 20c.@25c.; Wrappery lots, 30c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@35c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8¾c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@22¼c.; Wrappers, 22c.@35c.; *Old Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, 97½c.@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I. Cut, 87½c.@90c.; II. Cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@90¼c., chiefly at 90c. for Iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 377 bbls.

WHALEBONE—The recent movements have been unimportant. Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. remark that: "Holders appear still firm at 74c.@75c., gold, for Arctic, though it is supposed 70c. would be accepted—but even at this figure there are no buyers. Further reports from the Arctic fleet fully sustain our report of the 7th inst. We quote South Sea, 61c.@62c.; North-west, 68c., gold, nominal."

WOOL—Has been moving very slowly. The offerings have not been heavy; but the demand has been limited for all purposes, and prices have been without buoyancy.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₱ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@44
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	42@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	55@65
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	44@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	42@45
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	17@20
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	27@33
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black	19@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	29@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@34
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@21
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ ℔ less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	28@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@13
Lambs	38@48
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub Washed	49@54
Also, of Foreign Wool.	
Cape of Good Hope	28@35
Mexican	16@20

FREIGHTS—The market has been devoid of animation, as a whole, and the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers, particularly on Breadstuff room, for which there has been a less urgent inquiry. The demand for Cotton room from both this port and the Southern shipping ports, has been exceptionally good at fairly supported figures. There has been rather more call for Petroleum room, but the rates bid, in most instances, have been considerably below the interests of ship owners. For Liverpool, there were taken 4,850 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-16d., by sail, and ⅜d.@-16d. by steam, ₱ ℔; 400 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ₱ bushel. The nominal rate for Wheat, by sail, was 8d. ₱ bushel. For London, 31,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel, showing a fractional decline. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 34,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., by sail, and 9¼d. by steam, chiefly by sail, ₱ bushel. For the Continent, a vessel with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, was reported, without particulars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
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STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Mlle. Rosa D'Erina Messrs. Ronconi, Fillippi, Hoffman and Mora.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

An attack was made on Monday at Beaume, between Montargis and Pithiviers, by the French, which, according to a Versailles telegram, was repulsed with loss to the French, the Germans capturing a thousand prisoners. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES commanded the Germans in person. The London reports say sharp fighting occurred along the front of the Army of the Loire, from Montargis to Pithiviers on Monday, in which the French were successful, capturing many prisoners and one cannon. A dispatch from Evreux says the Germans occupy that city, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. The Duke of MECHLENBURG SCHWERIN was yesterday near Le Mans, where KERATRY is reported to have a force of 27,000 men.

Gen. VAN WERDER'S official dispatches confirm the previous accounts of the rout of a force of Garibaldians. The Paris and Strasbourg railway has been reopened by the Germans to within ten miles of Paris, the interruption at Chelles having been overcome by laying a new track around the blown-up tunnel. Gen. TROCHU, it is said, has refused to permit the Russian military agent at Paris to leave the city, for fear he may reveal the desperate condition of the garrison and inhabitants. The French commander denies that he was about to expel ten thousand of the destitute inhabitants from the city. Late Paris journals received in London bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who, it is said, denounce the Tours Government as obstinate. The corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, has petitioned the British Government to save the literary, art and scientific collections in Paris.

A dispatch from King WILLIAM to the Queen announces that on Monday Gen. MANTEUFFEL defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens, inflicting a loss of 1,700 in all. Amiens is now said to be occupied by 70,000 Germans. The retreat of the French is reported in a Lille dispatch to have been orderly. The Prussian plan is said to be to attack Lille and Dunkirk. The Belgian Government is again said to be endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Dunkirk.

Fifty millions of the new German loan are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. A committee of English bankers held a meeting in London, on Monday night, and resolved to take the whole loan of one hundred millions of thalers. The French man-of-war *Talisman* has been seen cruising on the track of German steamers of the New-Orleans and Bremen line.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A report prevailed in Vienna, yesterday, that recent declarations from St. Petersburg would necessitate, on the part of the other Powers, preparations for early action. Mr. RYLANDS, a member of the British House of Commons, made a speech at a public meeting, deprecating war against Russia with the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty of 1856. In London, yesterday, the money market indicated more confidence in a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question. A number of communications appeared in the London *Times* yesterday morning, insisting on the maintenance of neutrality on the Black Sea, or a declaration of war. The London *Telegraph* pretends to state officially that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand, and to submit her grievances to a conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The supposed Fenians, WELCH and BOUCLAR, recently arrested in Manchester, have been discharged. The Greek Industrial Exhibition was opened at Athens, on Sunday last, by the King and Queen. Austria, according to a Berlin telegram, has congratulated Prussia on the union of the South German States with the North German Confederation. Under the new North German Constitution Prussia has but seventeen of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the Confederation, and from this it is inferred that the policy of Germany in future will be peace. The Ambassador of Sweden and Norway at the Hague, Mr. STENERSEN, is to be sent to Washington as Minister to the United States. The action of the Italian Government in seizing a Roman journal for publishing the Pope's encyclical letter, is censured by all classes in Florence.

CUBA.

The American schooner *Frank Palmer* was lost at sea, last Friday....Col. BARRIOS, CAVADA'S Chief of Staff, has been captured....The Spanish gun-boat *Alarma* is ashore at Eusenada de Cochinos, and is likely to prove a total loss. ....Col. CABRERA, an insurgent leader, surrendered himself, on Monday....CHRISTOBAL MENDIOLEA, once the Cuban Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been captured and sentenced to death by the garrote....A story published in Madrid that SANVALLA, the naturalist, had joined the insurrection, and committed various atrocities, is denied.

GENERAL.

At the indignation meeting in Montgomery, Ala., on Monday night, the conduct of Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM was severely condemned by several prominent Republican speakers.

The report that E. M. YERGER has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life is contradicted. His trial takes place in January.

A white man, who has been fined by the Recorder of Memphis, Tenn., for living with a negro woman whom he alleges to be his wife, has brought a suit against the city, putting his damages at $25,000.

The opening of the White Mountain Railroad to Lancaster, N. H. took place yesterday.

The annual meeting of the farmers of New-Hampshire took place at Concord, yesterday. Agricultural topics were discussed.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad case came up in Boston, yesterday, and was adjourned over. Certain creditors have put in a petition for a decree in bankruptcy, and the question of jurisdiction is under advisement.

New gold discoveries are reported in Mexico, about seventy miles from Chihuahua. A rich placer has been opened by one Don PEDRO GONZALES.

The Immigration Convention of New-Mexico met at Santa Fé, on Monday, and effected a permanent organization. Resolutions were passed asking the Government to grant land to aid in building railroads and establishing public schools.

A man named WOLF killed himself at Philadelphia, after an unsuccessful attempt to shoot his wife and child.

The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church at Rye was laid yesterday.

Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the South, has submitted his report.

The Woman Suffrage Association of the North-west met in convention at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. The prominent figures were those of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CELIA M. BURLEIGH and LILLIE PECKHAM.

MOHR, SOLOMON & MOHR, liquor-dealers, of Cincinnati, declare that they have not "suspended."

They have snow nine inches deep in the highland country, Virginia.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received over 400 varieties of apples from the Imperial Botanical Garden of St. Petersburg, all in prime condition.

Truth from a Democratic Well.

"The Democracy," said this journal on the 22d May, 1869, "may find the Erie Ring an old man of the mountain before they are a twelve-month older." They have found it so now, and the honest men among them are devising means to rid the party of a load which is bringing it to ruin.

The Western movement to secure the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS in 1872, is one of the signs of this revolt against the Tammany-Erie combination. The Democratic Party is not over-nice in its nominations or in its policy, as its record proves; but its managers in other parts of the country are shrewd enough to detect the mischief resulting from Tammany's misrule, and from the shameless affiliation of Tammany's puppet in the Executive chair with the swindlers of the Erie Ring. The rural Democracy are not easily frightened, but they cannot stand *that*. They recognize the hopelessness of a contest with the man who has made himself the abettor of gross frauds as their Presidential candidate, and with men like TWEED, SWEENY, and FISK, Jr., as his guides and masters. It would be very difficult for any man to win in a race with this pretty trio on his back.

The discontent is no longer confined to the West. It has obtained expression in one of Gov. HOFFMAN'S strongholds, and through the columns of the ablest and most influential organs of the party. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, resting on a solid basis of business success, and with a character to maintain as the condition of lasting influence, can remain silent no longer. "Let the Erie bill be repealed," is the cry it sent forth last evening, and it justifies the cry with reasons that are unanswerable. The *Eagle* avows its friendship for Gov. HOFFMAN, and because of its friendship it entreats him to undo, as far as possible, the wrong arising from his approval of the bill in question. "A process," our contemporary declares, "which cannot be decently depicted as less than a gigantic robbery under forms of law, has been facilitated and protected by it." "This monstrous wrong," the same journal proceeds to say, "has worked in aid of so appalling a rascality and robbery" that the Governor must divest himself of responsibility for it as soon as he can. It is a "precedent and a temptation to wholesale plunder," we are further told. It has opened the door for "robbery under legal forms, and it outrages and alarms every man who has property invested in any stock company." The Governor is informed "that the people expect of him some open stand against this most audacious scoundrelism of the period," since by signing the bill he became "the aider of a scheme to legalize and facilitate a mammoth theft." Finally, the Governor is reminded that "the Democratic Party cannot carry Erie in the Presidential election." "The pen is paralysed of every honest journalist" who undertakes to defend either the Democratic Party or Gov. HOFFMAN, while the Erie bill remains upon the statute book. This, from a Democratic journal, is a very nice pill for the New-York *World* to swallow.

Of course, the *Eagle* urges in Gov. HOFFMAN'S behalf that he aided these schemes "inadvertently and innocently," that he "signed in good faith," that "he could not have foreseen or designed such a use" of the bill "as has been made of it in the case of the Erie Company." We understand the motives which prompt the *Eagle* to put forward these excuses, but the excuses themselves are unworthy of notice. Gov. HOFFMAN cannot plead innocence or inadvertence. He took ample time to consider the provisions of the bill before signing it, and the TIMES left him no pretext for alleging that he was unaware of the uses for which it was designed. During the fortnight which elapsed between the passage of the bill by the Legislature and its authorization by the Governor, the TIMES again and again pointed out the obvious intentions of the Erie Ring. Gov. HOFFMAN, therefore, knew beforehand precisely how the bill might be expected to operate. He sanctioned it, nevertheless—and we must suppose that he sanctioned it deliberately, with an utter disregard of consequences to the public, and in obedience to the dictates of his masters, TWEED, FISK & Co. Eleventh hour repentance will not save Gov. HOFFMAN. He will be held responsible for a great crime—a crime which has given impunity to "audacious scoundrelism," and license to a gang of thieves.

Gov. HOFFMAN had an opportunity last session of doing what the *Eagle* calls upon him to do in the session that will soon begin. The iniquitous operation of the Erie bill was as clear then as now, and a Governor who had "inadvertently and innocently" given it his approval would not have hesitated as to his duty. He would have done what he is asked now to do—"washed his hands of this monstrous wrong." He did nothing of the sort. He suggested neither the modification nor the repeal of the bill. By similar inaction, the Democratic Party made itself a sharer in his infamy. That party had a majority sufficiently large to make it absolute master of the situation. It could have arrested the Erie fraud without difficulty. But it permitted TWEED and FISK, Jr., to rule, and the law remains to this hour an illustration of the utter depravity of the party, and of the close identification of Gov. HOFFMAN with the most "gigantic robbery" and the most "monstrous wrong" of modern times. The indignation of the *Eagle* comes too late to extricate the Governor from his bondage of infamy, or to avert the consequences which partnership with the Erie Ring entails upon the Democracy.

Moses Taylor and the Controller.

The prominent part taken by MOSES TAYLOR in the Committee appointed for the express purpose of white-washing Controller CONNOLLY, recalls sundry reminiscences of the past, in which a similar connection is reported to have existed. These matters have, in some unaccountable manner, been passed over by the Astor-Connolly Committee.

There is one instance in particular in which the Manhattan Gas Company, in which Mr. TAYLOR, who is now and was then heavily interested, figured both conspicuously and profitably, and upon which a few facts and figures, although an old story to Mr. TAYLOR, would certainly have astonished the public, and probably the rest of the Committee. The public will recollect that during the last years of the war, the Manhattan Gas Company professed to have ascertained that the profits upon their contract with the Corporation, to supply it with gas, were not as large as they could wish. There was a prospect of their enormous dividends being diminished. The idea that the poor stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Company should be brought down to a paltry annual dividend of fifty per cent. or so was too outrageous to be submitted to. A scheme was therefore devised to get rid of the contract, and a resolution, after having been sufficiently "greased," was slipped through the Common Council. This resolution, in effect, canceled the contract with the City, and authorized the Street Commissioner and Controller to make a new contract with the Company. The Street Commissioner was willing, if not anxious, that this should be done, but Mr. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who was then Controller, refused to sign the contract, assigning as a reason that the Gas Company was just as able to perform their contract as the hundreds of mechanics and others who were being held strictly to their obligations by the City. This was supposed to be the end of the matter, and so it proved to be, so far as the general public was concerned.

By and by, however, the celebrated Board of Audit was created, with power to direct the payment of all disputed claims against the Corporation, and a bill was passed giving the Controller power to settle all such claims. At this period Mr. BRENNAN had retired, and Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, who had, even then, earned his cognomen of "Slippery Dick," had been vested with the control of the Finance Department. The claims which Mr. CONNOLLY "settled" in pursuance of these laws amounted to millions, and among them was a "claim" of the Manhattan Company, which, it is alleged, and we believe truthfully, had no foundation either in law or equity, but was the same scheme which had been prevented by Mr. BRENNAN from becoming a legal obligation. The amount at which this "claim" of the Gas Company was audited and settled was, we are assured, $500,000, or thereabout, but rumor says that the money deducted by those "settling" the claim, for charges, percentages, &c., reduced the amount actually received by the Company to about one-half this sum.

Here, then, is an item in the Controller's accounts which the public would have been glad to know all about, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for even a white-washing committee to have ascertained the facts. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR was on the Committee, and he was also a director of the Gas Company, and one of the largest, if not the largest, stockholder in it. He must have been perfectly familiar with the whole subject, even if the report that he had arranged the matter himself should be incorrect. The item, to be sure, is the trifling one of half a million, but the times are so hard, and taxes so heavy, that our citizens are becoming curious about even such paltry sums. Could not the Committee enlighten us as to why the claim above mentioned was paid, and tell us, also, if the Gas Company only got half of it, who got the other half?

The *World* at one time darkly alluded to this subject in its columns, in the days of its late lamented editor, who carried on a gallant fight against the Ring; and even now it may be disposed to unite with us in asking for explanations. It certainly will not take much of Mr. TAYLOR'S valuable time to set us right upon this question if we are wrong, and we trust he will oblige us. In fact, we have no doubt that if the exact truth were published, the reasons for Mr. TAYLOR'S appointment on the white-washing Committee would be satisfactorily explained.

A Patriot Under a Cloud.

The world has rarely had the good fortune to possess a great General who was equally apt with the pen and with the sword. Still more rarely has it seen one who used his literary talent in giving to posterity a plain unvarnished tale of his own campaigns. ALEXANDER the Great, HANNIBAL, and NAPOLEON, left the records of their triumphs to be sifted and arranged by succeeding historians. WASHINGTON and Gen GRANT will live chiefly in the pages of more or less competent biographers. To this general rule there is, however, in ancient times the very notable exception of JULIUS CÆSAR, and in our own day the equally remarkable one of Gen. JOHN O'NEILL. With the Commentaries of the great Roman will hereafter rank the "official report on the attempt to invade Canada" by the "President of the Fenian Brotherhood." The schoolboy of the future may not, improbably, be as familiar with the opening phrase, "Since I last had the honor to address you," as with the well-known piece of Latinity, "The whole of Gaul is divided into three parts."

We leave it to more ingenious chroniclers to establish a parallel between the ancient and the modern military autobiographer. There are, to be sure, such points of coincidence as the following: CÆSAR was the General of an actual Roman Republic, O'NEILL was the General of a possible Irish one; CÆSAR had a good many enemies in the Roman Senate, so had O'NEILL in the Fenian one; CÆSAR "came, saw, and conquered;" O'NEILL went, saw, and—was arrested. Believing, however, that a hypercritical public might fail to see the strict appositeness of such analogies, we commend them to the attention of the future historian, who will address a more impartial audience. Gen. O'NEILL shows, it must be confessed, a very slender amount of respect for the chroniclers of the passing time. Even the select band of reporters who comforted the ill-starred commander with the assurance that his name would not sustain "one iota of blemish," are only approved to the extent of having furnished narratives "in the main correct." Outside of these, the General finds nothing save lies and misrepresentation. The representative of one New-York journal is credibly stated to have "made good time to the rear," while another, who was probably demoralized by being assigned to investigate the Sunday mysteries of the "palatial stables," "was so gloriously drunk that he and his note-book had to be picked up from the roadside, that afternoon, by the Sheriff of Chittenden County." If he had been spending the day with Mr. TWEED, he could not have behaved worse.

Seeing that out of materials so furnished history is made, we can hardly wonder that Gen. JOHN O'NEILL should, in self-defense, have taken to the writing of his own Commentaries. In the calm seclusion of the jail at Burlington, Vt., the gallant leader of the heroic band who fought at Eccles Hill proceeds to narrate the true story of what profane reporters called "the great Fenian fizzle" of May, 1870. Like *Malvolio*, the General found greatness thrust upon him. He now believes that the Machiavellian leaders of the Brotherhood put him forward as a scape-goat to bear the odium of certain failure. When he undertook the job, however, he felt certain of success. As to its justice or expediency he had no misgivings. His patriotic creed is comprehensively summed up in the formula that steel is the certain cure for Irish grievances. He joined the Fenian organization because it promised a fight, and he went to Canada because it was the only opening that offered for fighting. The direct invasion of Ireland, while England remained at peace, he believed to be wholly impracticable, but Canada, "once gained, would serve as an excellent base of operations against the enemy." With this lucid and eminently satisfactory programme, Gen. O'NEILL took the field. A plan of campaign was sketched which combines in a striking degree the original and the practicable. The combinations of VON MOLTKE were not more elaborately framed, and their force would doubtless have been as irresistible if the men had only come up. But what could the most original military genius do under such circumstances as the following, recorded more in sorrow than in anger, by the unfortunate commander? The 6 o'clock train from the south arrived bringing, instead of from ten to twelve hundred men promised by Massachusetts, about twenty-five or thirty, "including Col. H. SULLIVAN. He and most of the men he had with him would have better served the cause by remaining at home. In lieu of six hundred men promised by Vermont and north-east New-York, about eighty or ninety in charge of Major J. J. MONAGHAN, arrived on the train." With such materials as this Gen. O'NEILL resolved to make his great attempt, fully believing that once a footing was obtained on Canadian soil, thousands would flock to his standard. It is, however, the first step that costs—and in this case the step was a backward one.

Second only in ingenuity to Gen. O'NEILL'S "plan of campaign" is his relation of the circumstances attending his arrest. Many interesting points are raised, bearing upon the relative speed of horses and rifle balls, the efficacy of barrels in stopping a running carriage, and such like, which we leave to the treatment of professional critics. The General proves, to his own satisfaction, that he could not have been rescued from the custody of Gen. FOSTER. Whether he has proved it to the satisfaction of his late comrades or not, is scarcely a question of public importance. The chief point of interest to his late antagonists, of whom the General talks very handsomely, is the "No, emphatically no," with which he answers the question, "Shall another attempt be made to invade Canada?" On this point, at least, we can fairly applaud Gen. O'NEILL'S good sense, and trust, further, that it may be shared to the full by his impetuous friends and compatriots. But should another attempt be made, we hope Mayor HALL will lead it, arrayed in his well-known green suit.

Making Bread Without Flour.

Whenever any wonderful invention or discovery finds record, we generally see it ascribed to either an American or a Frenchman. Hence we need not be at all surprised to learn that one SEZILLE, (a Frenchman this time,) has found out that bread may be made without flour. In BYRON'S day, as he tells us in *Don Juan*, some one proposed to make it of sawdust. The material this time seems to be different.

The general adoption of the new system of manufacturing the staff of life will deprive several classes of very useful citizens of the particular staff on which they now lean for support, inasmuch as millers will be *de trop*, and the dealers and speculators in flour will find their occupation gone. But, fortunately, farmers will not be interfered with; transportation companies will still levy, as now, what toll they choose upon the raw material, and bakers may make more money than ever. Therefore, the new discovery cannot so turn the world upside down as to leave nothing on the top; and, while it may give us bread by a novel process, it promises to give us bread made upon principles which seem not only sensible, but which also appear to be in accordance with nature's own original intentions.

We have intimated that the proposed process ignores mills, mill-stones, and millers; which means simply, that the bread is to be made from the unground wheat. There is not so much surplus material, or indigestible matter in wheat, as people generally suppose, judging as they do, by the apparently large proportion of bran, &c., discarded in making flour. In point of fact, not five per cent. of a grain of wheat need or should be wasted; whereas, in most cases, only about seventy-five per cent., or eighty, at furthest, of the nutritious portion of the grain is utilized in producing flour. Thus, there is an actual loss on our part, of from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the aliment naturally provided for us. That all this is sacrificed to appearances, merely that the flour shall be of dazzling whiteness, is clear from the circumstance that even these discarded particles of bran and other coatings of the kernel, are not only esteemed as fattening food for cattle, but are made into bread which is equally healthful, economical, and palatable. That the world has been willing so long to wait for bread, made in the manner in which it was really intended to be made, is only explicable by reference to the combination of pride and obtuseness which makes up the average of civilization. When CARLYLE said that Britain had a population of thirty millions, mostly fools, he gave the very truest reason why, there as everywhere else, the people have not yet learned how to make bread properly.

The making of bread, by this new system, is a threefold process, viz., washing the wheat, fermentation, and the final admixture and flavoring. The grain is put in a vessel, covered with water, and stirred until the lighter grains and extraneous particles are either dissolved or left floating on the surface. The mass is then freed from the water and put into a cylinder, like a nutmeg grater, whose revolutions remove the outer skin of the grain. This is all that it is really necessary to remove. Next, the wheat thus cleansed is immersed in twice its own weight of water, heated to seventy-five degrees, to which has been added one part of half-dry yeast, and five or six ounces of glucose to two hundred parts of water. A day's exposure to this bath secures the necessary degree of absorption and fermentation, and the color will also have been extracted from the exterior surface of the grain. The water being then removed, the wheat will be not far from white in color. Next the stiffened mass is put through rollers which mash it into a glutinous pulp, and mix regularly through the whole bulk all the remaining particles of skin or bran. The dough, for such it now is, is then put into a trough, flavored with water in which salt has been dissolved, and given an opportunity to absorb more water if necessary, and then thoroughly kneaded by hand. Nothing, now, is needed but to treat it just as flour dough is treated, and when sufficiently light hand it over to the oven.

This certainly is not a complicated process; nor is it costly or difficult. It insures to the eater the entire nutriment of the wheat, and in its preparation promises no more than the traditional peck of dirt. It is possible that the result may not be bread of brilliant whiteness, but it will be genuine, unadulterated bread, for all that.

But another important feature of the new discovery is one which will commend it to all thrifty housewives and frugal swains. By the process indicated above, not far from one-third more bread can be obtained from a given quantity of wheat than under the existing system. This, then, may be the final solution of the venerable problems which required us to "look through a millstone:" for, with or without the help of the hole, we may all now clearly see through the millstone and into the wheat-fields beyond, whose golden grain has promise of immunity henceforth from the tearing tortures of unfeeling burrs and grits.

The Growth of New-York.

It is common and natural to suppose that the percentage of increase in the population of a community during a given period may be taken as a guide for the probable increase in the future. People are apt, without reflection, to imagine that at least there will be no diminution in the rate of progress, and nine persons out of ten, if asked to give an off-hand opinion, would probably conjecture that the rate of increase in New-York City is rising every five or ten years. Yet that this is far from being the fact can easily be shown, and the late census furnishes occasion for an instructive examination of the facts. If we go back half a century, and begin with the year 1820, we shall be able to construct a table that will make our assertion entirely plain. In that year New-York had attained a population of 123,706. We append the numbers for each succeeding fifth year, setting against them in each instance the rate of increase:

Year.	Population.	Rate of Increase. per cent.
1825	166,089	33
1830	202,589	21.75
1835	270,068	33.75
1840	312,710	15.50
1845	371,223	31.50
1850	515,547	38.75
1855	629,810	21.75
1860	813,669	29.50
1865	726,386	....
1870	926,341	14

The year 1865 shows a decrease, owing to the drain of the war; and the increase against 1870 is for *ten* years instead of five. It will be seen from this table that so far from the yearly rate of increase being a constant quantity, it is subject to wide fluctuations, and that the margin between the extremes is no less than twenty-three per cent., in different lustrums, on the entire population. Between 1840 and 1850, again, the rate of increase was sixty-five per cent., while between 1860 and 1870 it was no higher than fourteen. Were we now to suppose that the increase for decades to come would be equivalent only to that of the last, we should find, taking the last census in thousands, that the population at the successive dates would be as follows:

In 1880	1,055,640	In 1910	1,563,977
In 1890	1,203,429	In 1920	1,782,933
In 1900	1,371,909		

These figures are far below the estimates of sanguine statisticians, but there are arguments for supposing that they will not fall much short of the facts. It is computed that with a mean density equal to that of the existing population south of Central Park, the Island can accommodate two and one-half millions of people. Hence, if the above figures may be trusted, we have ample room for expansion, at least during the next fifty years.

Meanwhile, the peculiar shape and limited size of Manhattan Island, the relative distance of its remoter parts, the accessibility of the surrounding country, and the high rates of taxation, must assuredly produce definite effects. To assure ourselves of this we need not depend on prognostication; for the figures are before us to strengthen the case. The population of New-York, for example, has increased since 1860 by 112,672; the population of Brooklyn, in the same time, has increased 129,679. In the same period, while New-York has added to her people fourteen per cent., Staten Island, by no means the most flourishing of Metropolitan suburbs, has added twenty per cent. to hers. But the circumstances we have named are not the only ones that go to suggest the wisdom of moderating the extravagant expectations which some have indulged in with respect to the future growth of New-York. It has certainly shot up with great swiftness to the proportions of a great City. Experience, however, shows that there is a tendency in all great cities, after reaching a certain point in population, to increase very slowly, or even to decline. For example, the population of Paris by 1720 had reached half a million souls; and in 1784 the number was 660,000. Yet, in 1792, it had fallen to 610,000, and in 1793 to 530,000. It was 640,000 in 1798, and fell to 580,000 ten years after. To be sure, we may hope to escape the political vicissitudes that caused these fluctuations, and the social conditions that impede population may with us be more favorable. Still, the general tendency after rapid growth is to a certain equilibrium. We see also this tendency in our own State, where, in twenty counties, or one-third of the whole, the population has either decreased since 1860, or is barely stationary, while in twenty more the gain is very small. More people, doubtless, work in factories and shops than was once the case, and fewer till the soil. Population, in other words, tends more to accumulate in dense communities than formerly. We must remember, however, that the number of such communities is in this country very great; and that the recent development of our internal agricultural and mining wealth has vastly multiplied the inducements that once existed to draw population from the Atlantic sea-board.

If additional prosperity is believed to be assured by advancing numbers, it is intelligible that men should hope for, and, as usual in such cases, prophesy them. But, setting aside the political and social considerations that may render it doubtful whether overcrowded towns are either beneficial to a nation or to their own citizens, there are positive evils connected with exaggerated expectations of the future which it is wise to avoid. The check to immigration given by European wars, the attractions of the interior, and other drawbacks, may judiciously be weighed in making the proper discount on the figures of interested speculators. Our population *may* within the space we have named exceed the most extravagant estimates; but it is much more likely to fall considerably short of them.

MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday the *World* ascribed all sorts of vicious propensities to President GRANT, and went on to say that he shared those vices in common with "JIM FISK." We really cannot allow one of the ablest men in the New-York Democracy to be abused in this manner. JIM FISK—if that is the worthy gentleman's name—took the trouble to come out at Tammany Hall just before the election, and make a speech in favor of his "intimate friends," HOFFMAN, TWEED, and SWEENY—while no less a person than Mr. AUGUST BELMONT smiled upon him with grateful approval from the chair. Moreover, the same "JIM" declared that he would give orders to his twenty-five thousand men to vote for HOFFMAN, who made JIM'S fortune by signing the Erie bill—and no doubt he kept his word. And now the *World*, which revolves upon its axis about twelve times in every twenty-four hours, sets to work abusing this honored Democratic leader. We shall have it calling Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY "swindlers" again soon. As for Mr. FISK, who has done so much for the Democrats, we advise him to create a "third party" at once. The Republicans do not want him, and the Democrats have kicked him out of doors. Let him advertise a third party from the coach-box of his portable seraglio.

The *Christian Advocate* reproaches us in a very unfeeling and cruel manner for our recent articles in reference to the Methodist Book Concern. It says that it generally has great confidence in us—which we are delighted to learn; but that in this particular matter we are willfully deceiving our readers—which we are obliged to say to our Christian friend is a mistake. As he has made rather a grave charge, perhaps our contemporary will now specify the precise points in which we have misrepresented the affairs connected with the Book Concern. Is it not true that frauds have been discovered in its management? Did not a committee acknowledge those frauds, and then did not another committee deny them altogether? Is it not the case that some of its funds have been misappropriated, and that the managers decline to prosecute the guilty persons? If these things have not occurred, then we will admit that we have been in error, and will make any reparation which the *Christian Advocate* is prepared to exact. Only pray let it meet our charges fairly and honestly, without delivering a sermon on the subject. Let it tell us like a brother where we have been misinformed, and thus act as becomes a "Christian" as well as an "Advocate."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an article on HOFFMAN'S chances for the Presidency, makes a slight mistake in saying that our Ring Governor has been a candidate for important offices six times, and "on every occasion has won a victory over all adversaries." Mr. HOFFMAN has been once elected Recorder of this City, once Mayor, (elected by less than one-third of the whole vote cast,) and twice Governor. The first time he ran for Governor he was defeated by FENTON; the next time he was elected by fraudulent votes; and the last time by a combination of Democratic frauds and "family quarrels" among the Republicans. The *Commercial* is more accurate when speaking of HOFFMAN'S backers, the Tammany Ring, which it calls the "basest, greediest, corruptest, most disgusting gang of vagabonds that ever obtained political power in any part of the American Continent." In summing up HOFFMAN'S prospects, the *Commercial* says: "He has no chance of a nomination without the 'Ring,' and it is the 'Ring' which will be a principal agency in destroying his chances of election. So we must pass HOFFMAN over to despair." A very sensible paper that Cincinnati *Commercial*.

With their accustomed perfection of strategy, the Prussians have so disposed of their forces as to enable them to fight the newly organized armies of France in detail, by interposing to prevent a junction between any of them at present in the field. Before Amiens the Army of the North failed, in spite of their partial success on Sunday, to prevent the occupation of that city. Their attempt on Monday to follow up the advantage of the previous day evidently resulted in defeat, and at present the First German Army Corps acts as a sufficient counterpoise to any further movement they may undertake. The Germans in the valley of the Eure, and in possession of Evreux, act as an unquestionable check upon the troops organized in Normandy; the forces which face KERATRY at Le Mans serve, in like manner, to neutralize the contingent of Brittany, otherwise known as the Army of the West; while a formidable and highly-extended German line stretches between the Army of the Loire and Paris. From day to day an engagement of the highest importance is looked for in this quarter. An attempt to break this line was yesterday made at Beaune, a little town situated amid the densely-wooded country lying between the German right at Montargis and its centre at Pithiviers. This resulted disastrously for the French, and unless Gen. D'AURELLES resolves to recross the Loire, we shall probably next hear of a united German attack upon his entire line.

Although the Christmas season is approaching, most wholesale and retail dealers are finding out, to their cost, that business is not so active as usual. People do not buy so liberally as they are wont to do—and the reason is that they have not the money to spend. The reason of that, again, is that they find it quite enough to do to keep a roof over their heads in times like these. The local taxes are high, and the landlords usually take care to put them on to the rent, with a margin over for themselves. We never heard that Mr. J. J. ASTOR was an exception to this rule, although he has deliberately gone out of his way to place his fellow-citizens under the burden of a heavier taxation than ever. Our store-keepers will see who are their friends and who their enemies by and by. If they vote for Tammany in November they need not be surprised if in December they find their goods left unsold upon their hands. People cannot keep TWEED and SWEENY in luxuries and be able to buy any for themselves.

On Saturday last there was a large sale of insurance, gas, and other stocks, including some City seven per cent. bonds. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. MOSES TAYLOR—with JOHN J. ASTOR and others—reported a few days before the last election that the accounts in the Controller's Office were faithfully and accurately kept, he took good care when investing his money not to bid for the City bonds, which were knocked down by the auctioneer at 100, flat. Mr. TAYLOR preferred to invest in 353 shares of New-York Gas Company's stock at $521 per share. *Verbum sap.*

The Brooklyn *Eagle* inquires, "Don't we need as many ferries now as we formerly had?" That considerable section of New-Yorkers who spend their hours of repose in the City of Churches will cordially second the affirmative reply which the local organ gives to this question. After the existing "hiatus in the navigable shore front" has been filled up as heretofore, we would suggest that some attention might profitably be devoted to establishing a communication between South Brooklyn and some point further up-town than the Battery. Great as will be the revolution in the traffic between the two cities introduced by the East River Bridge, it will leave abundant opportunities for the enterprise of the ferry companies. But it is only by showing themselves capable of forestalling imperative public necessities, that these corporations will be able to keep additional schemes of inter-communication from taking the traffic out of their hands altogether.

That the great German Confederation should be practically complete, is unquestionably a matter on which the civilized world may well offer their congratulations. That Prussia, as a separate nation, should possess but seventeen of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the allied States, may not unreasonably be regarded as a guarantee for a policy of peace. The congratulations so promptly tendered by Austria to the Cabinet of Berlin, are, however, it is to be feared, intermingled with a vague consciousness that her turn for dismemberment is a likely enough sequel to the cohesive tendencies of North and South Germany. So huge a mass of German speaking nationalities will have a species of irresistible attraction for the sections still left outside of them, and may not improbably find their first accessions from Cis-Leithan Austria.

One Charity Fair closed yesterday, and another is opened tonight—for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The appeal of the sick and the fatherless ought never to fall unheeded on our ears, and people who desire to help in a good work, while at the same time participating in a little mild amusement, cannot do better than spend an evening at this new Fair—to be held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. The stalls are said to be loaded with most attractive articles, all of which are to be offered at moderate prices. Let us hope that the excellent institutions above referred to will derive substantial advantages from the effort now made in their behalf.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

The Bazaar to be Continued Three Days Longer—Increase in Price of Admission—The Armory Crowded Last Evening.

The very general expectation that the French Fair was to be concluded last evening resulted in what might be termed a voluminous attendance—an attendance so large, in fact, as to congest the armory building with more humanity than it could comfortably hold. Probably 5,000 persons dropped in and out in the course of the evening, and the statute or standing order, "Visitors leave by way of the art gallery," being very generally disobeyed, the consequence was a continual friction of opposing currents at the entrance and on the stairs. Within, the subdued buzz of tongues was monotonously deafening—no ebb, no flow of sound, but a continuous river that took the form of some sort of rhythm as the buzzing of a large assemblage always will. HERBERT SPENCER might have found in it a new illustration of one of his oft-quoted laws. The assemblage was in reality almost too dense for comfort, unless comfort may be supposed to consist in being packed like sardines, with the privilege of circulating quite at one's own risk. The Fort Hamilton band was present on the stand, and supplied the music of the evening, which, however, was almost suppressed by the monotonous murmur that filled every nook and corner of the armory hall.

The comic art gallery constituted last evening one of the leading attractions, and was vastly frequented. Here "Adam's Temptation" was being in suggestive proximity to "Coming Through the Rye," and a "Hard Knot" appeared as the sequel to the "Flower of the Family;" while through all these ran that grotesque grouping, intermingled with a little latent *bizarrerie*, which is supposed to be comic incontradistinction from humorous.

The only really cosy nook—splendid for a flirtation—was the art gallery proper, which was not too greatly frequented, not having become one of the thoroughfares of the crowd. Here gathered the select few who preferred a judicious mixing of flirtation with the æsthetic, and very deftly they mixed the twain, too; for, in the way of real facilities for flirtation, there is nothing like an art gallery with plenty of hazy coloring and a deal of the beautiful put into point.

In the way of master-pieces, the gallery contains a few, of course loaned for the occasion, not donated. REMBRANDT PEALE'S "George Washington," for example, is the original of too many paintings and engravings not to be regarded with curiosity, and is, besides, one of the most valuable bits of canvas in this country. J. P. BEAUMONT'S "Grand Canal," Venice, is again one of the best examples of that celebrated artist's method. REMBRANDT PEALE'S "Babes in the Wood," loaned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS; "Thomas Cole's Old Mill," loaned by Mr. ROBERTS, and WAPPER'S "Italia" completes the catalogue of valuable pieces, though contemporary American art is well represented. "Dead in the Desert" is especially a remarkable bit of drawing and color.

The centre of attraction in the main hall, last evening, seemed to be table No. 2, which represents, probably, the *esprit de France* more forcibly than any other. It is literally loaded with articles for which English has absolutely no phrase, but which they express in Paris by *objets de fantaisie*. Imagine a collection of articles, every one of which is an embodied witticism—that is, plays upon the sense of novelty in the most delightfully unexpected way; every one of which is, in fact, a practical joke, and you have an idea of what is meant by *objets de fantaisie*. With a curious mingling of English and foreignism, up-town ladies term them articles de Paris. Mmes. GELLIN and LAPLANA preside here, assisted by half a dozen of the most delightfully importunate saleswomen. The lotteries of the Bazaar have thus far disposed, by raffle, of a couple of hundred articles of more or less value, but the great drawings are yet to come, and will probably occur on the last evening. The delicious little paper, issued by the young *literateurs* connected, pronounced its *vale* last evening, though its quite original title the "Bon Bons," should have entitled it to a longer lease.

The ladies of the Fair, in consideration of the success of the project, have decided to prolong it for three evenings more, concluding on Friday, but in order to prevent the congestion, which has occurred thus far every evening since the Fair opened, the admission will be $1. LE FRANC repeats "Les Girondins," sung on Monday evening for the benefit of the Bazaar, by particular request this (Wednesday) evening. The ladies have concluded to terminate with an auction sale of articles not beforehand disposed of.

Ball Last Evening.

The second annual ball of the Charter Oak Pleasure Club came off last evening, at Lyric Hall, and was very fairly attended. The arrangements for the ball reflected much credit on the taste of the Committee under whose superintendence they were carried out. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and during the night the large room presented a brilliant appearance. Among the ladies present were: Miss Dunne, dressed in white merino, trimmed with red; Miss Kate Tobin, pink dress; Miss Moore, blue; Mrs. Bull, white; the Misses (two) Shephard, green; Miss N. Smith, green; Miss Egan, green satin; Miss Hearn, blue; Miss Arman, pink; Mrs. J. Richardson, green; Miss Todd, blue, white opera cloak; Miss Kate O'Brien, red plaid, black silk overskirt; Miss Ellen O'Brien, black silk, trimmed with velvet; Miss Mary Hunter, plaid; Miss Emma Stewart, black silk.

The second annual ball of the Edwin Booth Mechanical Association took place last night at Apollo Hall. The Society is a benevolent one confined exclusively to carpenters, and is under the patronage of the distinguished actor, EDWIN BOOTH, who wrote from Chicago to the President of the Society, Mr. KICTZLER, expressing his regret at not being able to attend. The ball passed off very pleasantly.

The annual ball of the New-York Ship-Joiners' Benevolent Association was held last night at Irving Hall. The band discoursed excellent music, "while to the joyful measure in the mazy dance engaged the willing feet." The attendance was small, but those present seemed to enjoy the pleasures of the evening very much.

Conviction of William Gurney, the Notorious Counterfeiter.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, WILLIAM GURNEY was charged with dealing extensively in counterfeit currency, and having in his possession, when arrested, a large quantity of it. The particulars of this case have already been fully recorded in the TIMES. The prisoner was arrested on a Williamsburg ferry-boat, where he was about to dispose of the bills. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Kings County Official Canvass—The Vote Complete.

After much deliberation, and no small amount of useless delay, the official vote of Kings County has at last been announced by the Board of County Canvassers. The totals are as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Hoffman	36,322
Woodford	23,559
Hoffman's majority	12,763
THE CANAL QUESTION.	
For	32,842
Against	13,072
CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT.	
Kinsella	20,704
Dutcher	12,482
Kinsella's majority	8,222
CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.	
Slocum	13,819
Webster	8,683
Whiting	3,216
Slocum over Webster	5,136
Slocum over Whiting	10,603
Slocum over both	1,920
REGISTER.	
McLaughlin	33,024
Maddox	18,798
Stryker	7,290
McLaughlin over Maddox	14,226
McLaughlin over Stryker	25,734
McLaughlin over both	6,936
COUNTY CLERK.	
Herman	35,406
Duffy	23,845
Herman over Duffy	11,561
SURROGATE.	
Veeder	35,414
Ostrander	23,351
Veeder over Ostrander	12,063
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.	
Scott	35,610
Vanderveer	24,194
Scott over Vanderveer	11,416
ASSEMBLY, FIRST DISTRICT.	
Aitken	7,267
Woodruff	4,223
Aitken's majority	3,044
ASSEMBLY, SECOND DISTRICT.	
Baylis	3,911
Jones	3,061
Baylis' majority	850
ASSEMBLY, THIRD DISTRICT.	
Roche	3,175
Clare	2,665
Earle	1,190
Roche over Clare	510
Roche over Earle	1,985
ASSEMBLY, FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Mosely	4,951
Boetcher	3,490
Mosely's majority	1,461
ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Wiley	2,965
Goodrich	3,656
Goodrich's majority	691
ASSEMBLY, SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Haver	2,841
Catlin	2,246
Lenhart	171
Haver over both	424
ASSEMBLY, SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Wainwright	3,157
Cochu	2,258
Wainwright's majority	809
ASSEMBLY, EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Conselyea	2,595
Bennett	2,307
Williams	769
Conselyea over Bennett	288

[The Second District of the Fifteenth Ward in the Eighth District was thrown out; therefore, not counted.

ASSEMBLY, NINTH DISTRICT.	
Jacobs	4,596
Fisher	3,379
McCloskey	416
Jacobs over both	801

The Vote in the County.

DEMOCRATS.	
Hoffman's total vote	36,322
McLaughlin's total vote	33,024
Herman's total vote	35,406
Veeder's total vote	35,414
Scott's total vote	35,610
REPUBLICANS.	
Woodford's total vote	23,559
Maddox's total vote	18,798
Stryker's total vote	7,290
Duffy's total vote	23,845
Ostrander's total vote	23,351
Vanderveer's total vote	24,194

NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

The Official Returns—Three Districts Republican and Two Democratic.

The New-Jersey Board of State Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, in the Executive Chamber, in the State House, at Trenton, to examine the official returns. Senators LITTLE, of Monmouth; ROBBINS, of Middlesex; BELDON, of Salem, and TAYLOR, of Essex, formed the Board. The Board met at 2 o'clock, and remained in session about three hours. The entire State returns by townships were examined and passed.

The following are the official returns by counties, and for the five Congressional Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Hazleton, Rep.	Lee, Dem.
Atlantic County	1,333	1,126
Camden County	4,348	3,713
Cape May County	889	607
Cumberland County	3,300	2,556
Gloucester County	2,198	1,851
Salem County	2,434	2,616
Total	14,502	12,469

Hazleton's (Rep.) majority, 2,033.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Hewell, Rep.	Forker, Dem.
Burlington County	5,525	5,526
Mercer County	4,687	4,263
Monmouth County	3,782	5,038
Ocean County	1,457	1,072
Total	15,451	15,899

Forker's (Dem.) majority, 447.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Rusling, Rep.	Bird, Dem.
Hamilton County	2,312	3,943
Middlesex County	4,432	4,319
Somerset County	2,224	2,573
Union County	3,740	3,872
Warren County	1,615	3,300
Total	14,323	18,007

Bird's majority, 3,684.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Hill, Rep.	Rafferty, Dem.
Morris County	5,940	3,685
Bergen County	2,600	2,676
Passaic County	4,361	3,815
Sussex County	2,235	2,677
Essex County (Townships)	3,831	2551
Total	17,967	15,304

Hill's majority, 2,753.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Halsey.	Cleveland.	Fitzpatrick.
Hudson County	7,785	7,659	627
Newark	10,307	7,035	3
Total	18,092	14,694	630

HALSEY'S (Republican) majority over CLEVELAND, 3,398; over CLEVELAND and FITZPATRICK, 2,768.

THE CAMDEN RIOTS.

Special Session of the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J.—Judge Nixon's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The special session of the United States District Court, called for the trial of the rioters at the recent election in Camden, convened in the State House, at Trenton, yesterday, Judge NIXON presiding.

The Court-room was well filled with witnesses from Camden—mostly colored—who were present for the purpose of giving preliminary testimony. The Grand Jury was called at noon, but some of the members were not present, and Judge NIXON consented to wait a short time for their arrival. In the afternoon, all the members having arrived, the oath was administered to all the members. The names of the members of the Grand Jury are as follows:

John Whitehead, foreman; James F. Bond, Samuel Atwater, William Bettle, James Warrington, Edward E. Read, William B. Robertson, Benjamin F. Wood, Thomas V. F. Rusling, Chas. C. Clark, John M. Moore, Charles G. Maloney, William A. House, Charles C. Grosscup, Jesse Adams, George Richards, Isaac B. Jolly, James F. Feilder, Joshua Jones, Charles Brearly, Theodore W. Hill.

In his charge to the jury, Judge NIXON said: The political system of the United States is extremely complex. Certain rights have been conferred by the General Government, and these are to be enjoyed and exercised under the Constitution of the United States. The people of the several States also have reserved certain rights, and through their respective Legislatures have enacted laws and defined penalties for their violation. In this Court our attention is limited to offenses indictable under the laws of the United States. All statutes come within the range of your inquiries. Laws violated on the high seas, forgery, the preservation of the ballot-box from violence, and laws enforcing the right to vote, are within your purview. The District-Attorney has advised me of the late violation of two of the laws passed by the last Congress of the United States, to which I ask your attention. The first prescribed severe penalties against those taking false oaths, possessing forged certificates of naturalization, or other evasion of the laws. Its provisions were only distasteful to those who loved disorder rather than good government. The second act grew out of our changed relations to the African race at the close of the recent rebellion. When the South seceded, the national historian recorded as the inevitable result the breaking of the slave's fetters and the destruction of those who had imperiled the power of the Government. What then was to be done with the four millions of a hitherto servile race? By ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment the people of the United States declared that they should not be left to the control of former masters, but, in future, should be allowed a voice in the election of the rulers; and among the provisions were these: All citizens to vote at any election without distinction of race or color; if any person, by force, should hinder any citizen from doing any act enabling him to vote, such person shall be fined $500, and be considered guilty of a misdemeanor; at any election, persons preventing others from the free exercise of suffrage by force or menace, or interference in any manner, or those receiving the vote of any person not entitled thereto, shall be liable to prosecution, and punished by a fine of $500, or imprisonment for three years, or both. True men of all parties have deplored the existence of such evils, but there are corrupt men in all political organizations, and these evils the efforts of all good men are required to suppress. It is a matter of public notoriety that at one of the voting precincts in Camden County, in the late election, men were driven from the polls, lives were imperilled, ballot-boxes broken open, and ballots scattered to the winds. To protect from such violence the act of March 30, 1870, was passed. If in your investigation you reach offenders, indict them—whether official or private—but when any reasonable doubt exists as to the guilt of a person, do not subject such accused one to the troubles of a prosecution. You occupy an enviable position as jurors on this occasion. By prompt and impartial action you will be able to show that the law is able to reach the transgressor, and that the law must prevail over lawlessness and violence.

At the close of his Honor's charge, the Grand Jury was left in possession of the District Court-room, and the Court adjourned to the Senate Chamber, where it was occupied in hearing motions in bankruptcy cases.

A Colored Witness of the Camden Election Riots Maltreated—Almost Another Murder.

LORENZO WILSON, one of the colored men for whose arrest warrants have been issued by Justice ATKINSON, was taken into custody on Monday evening by Constable SOUDERS. WILSON, with the other negroes, is charged by SOUDERS, Justice HENRY FOREMAN and DAVIES with having assaulted them at the polls before they made the attack with pistols, knives and clubs upon the negroes. Twenty-five had been arrested and released upon bail. Against WILSON an affidavit had been made by Constable SOUDERS, who alleged that WILSON had committed an atrocious assault upon him while he was standing at the polling-place, guarding the purity of the ballot. The martyr, SOUDERS, was intrusted by Justice ATKINSON with the execution of the warrant. When he arrived at the office of the Justice, on Monday evening with his prisoner, the latter was covered with blood, and so faint from loss of blood that he was unable to keep his feet. SOUDERS explained the condition of his prisoner by saying that when he attempted to arrest him, WILSON turned upon him, and attempted to whip him. He resisted, and WILSON was injured. WILSON'S story—which he articulated with great difficulty—contradicts the account given by the ruffianly constable. He says that SOUDERS, while on the way to the Justice's office, attacked him without provocation, beating him upon the head with a "black jack," knocking him down, and afterward kicking and beating him. He made an affidavit to these facts, and charged the constable with an assault, with intent to kill. WILSON was afterward carried to his home, where he lay, yesterday, in a condition that gave apprehensions to his friends that he would not recover. He was unable to attend the trial of the rioters, at Trenton, where he was to have been the principal witness against SOUDERS, HENRY FOREMAN and the other members of the gang who drove the negroes away from the polls on election day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Election of Ex-Gov. Vance to the United States Senate—He is Serenaded and Makes a Speech—Sentiments of a Leading Southerner.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29.—At 12 o'clock M. today, in joint meeting of the Legislature Ex-Gov. Z. B. VANCE was elected United States Senator. The vote stood, VANCE, 94; ABBOTT, 43.

GOV. VANCE was serenaded at his lodgings this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Exchange Hotel, and, in response to vociferous calls from an immense multitude, delivered the following address. Having just prepared to leave the city, the address was necessarily short:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hardly know what to say, how much to say, and how much not to say. I should be either more or less than human if I did not feel grateful to you and to the people of North Carolina for many kindnesses. I am unable to account for the kindness of the people in honoring me so often. I know it cannot be for any superior merit of my own. I can only attribute it to one thing. Human nature is a very common thing, and there is a great deal of it in humanity. [Laughter.] A great deal has been said of the hypocrisy of politicians, of the ingratitude of republics, but it is a principle in human nature that that man who serves a people faithfully in any position where that people place him, be the cause right or wrong, will be honored by them. I must say that I feel that I have done so. I was reared a Whig; a party devoted to the Union; as a Whig I fought disunion, and stood by the Union even until the South generally, feeling itself aggrieved, Unionism became very unpopular. I still adhered to it until my State, in her sovereign capacity, attempted to dissever her connection with that Union. I then elected to go with my State, my kith and kin. Having joined the army I determined to serve the new cause with the same unswerving zeal with which I had served that of the Union, I was called upon to support acts which had not before, and did not then meet my approval for the general good. I served as your Governor; I clung with you to the cause, and did not surrender my authority until the last hungry, ragged Confederate had laid down his arms. After the war terms upon conditions were held out to the people of the South. I would not accept terms that would separate me from you and the brave boys who went at your bidding. The longest road has a turn. I did not wish to rise until I could rise with you. Thank God, that time has arrived. We go up now. We may go down again, but will go down together; and I will have with me good company—the best and bravest hearts in the land with me. Because our party has been triumphant, there are some who urge retaliation. This should not be so. The best antidote for tyranny, the strongest weapon against it, is the enactment of just and wholesome laws. Now that we have the Government of North Carolina in our hands, we should not aim to avenge ourselves for the overriding of civil liberty among us, but we should so arrange that it cannot happen again—should see to it that no Executive or other authority can again attempt to destroy our liberties. From the obtaining of Magna Charta to the present day no attempt to override or abridge it has been made that has not more firmly re-established liberty. May it be so here. It is true that in the last five years we have felt what it is to be without trial by jury, to have arrests among us without warrant, and the freedom of the Press abridged. All the people understand it now. It behooves us now to build up the great principles of civil liberty on the eternal rocks of our great country. Let anger, revenge and retaliation be ignored, and let the laws on your statute book bear the impress of a free people determined legitimately to maintain their freedom. In my place in the Senate I shall endeavor to serve my great State and my country with honor. That I shall be admitted to serve you scarcely admits of a doubt. The President's Message, it is said, will foreshadow amnesty, and the recent elections show the handwriting on the wall. There are many great statesmen among the dominant party in Congress, representing large constituencies, among whom a tremendous revolution in sentiment on these questions has taken place. Those men and the great American people, who, after a long war of blood and carnage, resulting in the freedom of the African, will no longer tolerate the enslavement of the Anglo-Saxon. Every law, both State and National, should be respected and obeyed by all our people, bitterness and vituperation should cease, and men, no longer endeavoring to destroy each other, should earnestly strive to engender kindly feelings among all classes of our citizens. To bring about these desirable ends will be the earnest aim of my life, in Congress and elsewhere. I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your compliment.

After the performance of several pieces by the Raleigh Colored Brass Band, Gov. VANCE left on the Western train for his home in Charlotte.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is but one response to Gen. BUTLER'S Boston address. From North and South, East and West, the reply is: Let us have peace.

The Hartford *Post* urges that before another fishing season begins there should be an understanding between our Government and the English respecting the rights of our fishermen in Canadian waters. The *Post* thinks this matter has been allowed to regulate itself long enough, and it fears trouble in the future if the questions are not settled promptly.

Senator MORTON still suffers much from rheumatic pains, and is for the most part inhibited from active out-door exercise, but he is making preparations for returning to Washington on the 1st of December. He is reported to speak confidently of the ability of the Republicans to carry Indiana in 1872.

The new Senate of Wisconsin will consist of nineteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats; the House of fifty-three Republicans, forty Democrats and five independents. The official vote for Congressman in the First District is: For LYON, Republican, 12,250; MITCHELL, Democrat, 16,558. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,612 votes in this district, and the Democrats 17,664. In the Second District, as officially declared, HAZELTON, Republican, has 11,467, and COOK, Democrat, 9,588. In the Fourth, WATROUS, 9,066; ELDRIDGE, 15,019.

The one-term principle in the selection of our national Executive finds an earnest advocate in the Cleveland *Herald*, which argues that, if we wish to take away one marrowless bone of political contention, and make a President fearlessly faithful and unflinchingly upright, we should so amend our Constitution that no glitter of power, or regard for political adherents, would dazzle his vision, or warp his judgment. The *Herald* expresses the belief that a President never took his first oath without a thorough conviction that one term would satisfy his ambition, and it is just as confident that the first anniversary of that oath never found him of the same way of thinking.

The New-Orleans *Times* thinks the Democratic leaders are alone responsible for the overwhelming defeat of their party at the late election in Louisiana, and tells them they did very wrong in refusing twelve months ago to follow its advice to organize a new party on the basis of a recognition of the permanent and unchangeable character of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, of the political and civil equality of all citizens, and the entire oblivion and obliteration of all the issues, incidents, passions and prejudices created by the civil war. The *Times* cruelly reminds them that they,—the party chiefs, the old routinists and hacks, the grooveites,—immediately pronounced this "closet strategy" eutopianism and visionary, and that now they know the result.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

SHAKESPEARE AT NIBLO'S.

The actors who figured in "Hamlet," at Niblo's on Monday, acted yesterday, with the aid of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, "As You Like It," at the same house. The theatre was crowded, and the numbers of the audience were not lessened to any perceptible extent during the progress of the entertainment. The performance, in fact, was thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY personated *Orlando* with all the warmth of youth, and presented a physical semblance of *Rosalind's* lover which, for gallant looks, will not be speedily equaled. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT portrayed with unsurpassable art that "prince of philosophical idlers," *Jaques*, and recited with an impressiveness to which prolonged applause bore subsequent testimony, the verses illustrative of the seven ages of man. Mr. MARK SMITH'S *Adam* was full of the dignity and love indicated in the words of the part. Mr. VINING BOWERS imparted no quaintness to *Touchstone*, but gave the lines voice with an evidently full appreciation of their import. *Rosalind* is without doubt the rôle in her repertory to which Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS is best fitted. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS offers in herself a very fascinating representative of *Orlando's* mistress, and her frequent demonstrations of excessive ingenuousness, often unpleasant, are not out of place in the pastoral comedy we write of. The sight of a large audience, and the heartiness with which it seemed ready to encourage and approve increased largely the spirit of the lady, and it can be said with truth, that she acted with more vivacity and variety, and won greater success than on any occasion since her debut in this country. The minor characters in "As You Like It" were assumed, in every instance, by competent artists. Mr. LEVICK and Mr. HAMILTON were the *Dukes*, Mr. JAMES DUNN was *Amiens*, and a most acceptable interpreter of the well-known music; Mr. GEORGE BECKS had the garb and the suppleness of the courtier as *Le Beau*, and Mr. JAMES MACE, "the champion athlete of the world—his first appearance on any stage in a Shakspearean character," lent the massiveness of his form to *Charles*, the Wrestler. Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN was *Celia* and Mrs. WRIGHT was *Audrey*. Few representations can be dismissed with as liberal praise as the foregoing record bestows, but the one of which "As You Like It" was the subject is among these. It will be repeated to-morrow, and the repetition ought to be as profitable as was the rehearsal of yesterday. "Hamlet" is to be given at Niblo's to-night.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

Last evening the oratorio of the "Messiah" was repeated at Steinway Hall, with Miss NILSSON, Miss CARY, Miss BEEBE, and Messrs. SIMPSON and WHITNEY in the principal parts, the choruses being given by the Mendelssohn Union. To our notice of the first performance of this oratorio we have nothing to add. Last evening being the occasion of the last appearance of Miss NILSSON previous to her departure for Philadelphia and the West, she received a warmer greeting even than usual from the immense audience gathered to enjoy the performance.

MISS D'ERINA'S CONCERT.

Miss D'ERINA'S concert occurs this evening at Steinway Hall. We have already printed the programme, or rather that very large portion of it which she is to interpret.

MR. GLOVER'S CONCERT.

The concert by which Mr. HOWARD GLOVER is to benefit takes place at Wallack's today. The artists who have volunteered are numerous, and their talent is generally recognized. We hope Mr. GLOVER'S claims to a testimonial of public esteem will not go by unheeded.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM intends to place upon the road next April what he promises shall be "the most unique and colossal traveling exhibition ever seen." It will "more than double in extent," he assures us, the great "Barnum show" of 1851, at which "ten elephants, harnessed to the car of Juggernaut, led the immense cortége into town." The new exhibition will consist of a combined museum, menagerie and circus. They will be shown under three spacious pavilions, so connected that visitors can pass from one to the other for one entrance fee of fifty cents to the entire establishment.

The Museum will contain "a myriad of rare curiosities in nature, science and art," which Mr. BARNUM has for several years been collecting from Europe, Africa, India, Egypt, Japan and China. Prominent in this department will be an extraordinary collection of "automaton, life-size, mechanical, human figures," ingeniously constructed, to perform upon musical instruments, dance, walk, leap and execute feats of rope-walking and other gymnastics. Also, automaton animals and birds, groups of moving wax statuary, representing distinguished personages in the Old and New World, besides an army of living specimens of the *genus homo*, such as giants, dwarfs, Albinoes, Indians, Circassian girls, &c., led by the smallest human being in the universe, Admiral DOT, the renowned California dwarf, with his miniature chariot, ponies and outriders. The menagerie, besides a wilderness of wild animals of all descriptions, will contain some rare living specimens seldom seen, among which are the Sea Lion, from the Pacific, a Hippopotamus, from the Nile, an Egyptian Crocodile, a white Rhinoceros, &c. The "renowned Arabian Caravan of M. HAIT, consisting of thirty single and double humped Dromedaries and Camels, accompanied by Bedouin Arabs," will form a portion of the grand pageant entering each town, and will also perform Oriental scenes under one of the pavilions. The circus of Mr. DANIEL COSTELLO, under his immediate direction, has been enlarged and engaged to represent the equestrian department.

Mr. BARNUM estimates the cost of putting this great show upon the road at $150,000. His ambition is, we are informed, to exhibit for a low price of admission a greater variety of phenomena, and a more elaborate and pleasing entertainment, than has ever before been seen at one time for any price, and at the same time, as he advises us is usual with him, to blend valuable instruction with innocent amusement. We are assured, and from past acquaintance with Mr. BARNUM'S management feel confident, that those who visit his Pavilion will never hear or see aught that is inconsistent with good morals. Mr. W. C. COUP, an experienced and competent showman, whose present address is Wood's Museum, New-York, will be the immediate manager of the entire exhibition.

M. FAVARGER'S RECITATIONS.

M. FAVARGER'S fourth French recitation was given yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Union League Club, before a largely-increased audience. The programme included selections from XAVIER DE MAISTRE, CORNEILLE, LA BRUYERE, LAMARTINE, BERANGER, MOLIERE and VICTOR HUGO.

THE TURF.

Two Capital Races at Fleetwood Park—Lady Ross Defeats Angeline and Brown Dick—A Sharp Countryman Wins the Money of the Bull's Head Jockeys—Heavy Betting—A Good Track and Fine Sport.

The sporting men took advantage of the warm and pleasant weather yesterday, and gathered in force at Fleetwood Park, where two good races were announced to come off. BONNER was out with *Dexter;* the familiar face of Commodore VANDERBILT was seen in the balcony of the Club-house, and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, was deeply interested in the equine display. The track was in fine condition, the betting on both the races was lively, and no better sport has been seen on the Fleetwood Course this season.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse and stake of $500, mile heats, best three in five, between Mr. WHIPPLE'S ch. m. *Angeline*, DAN MACE'S br. g. *Dick*, and JOHN LOVETT'S b. m. *Lady Ross*, the first two going in harness, and the *Lady* to wagon. The pools sold before the first heat showed *Lady Ross* to be the favorite at $30, to $16 on *Angeline*, and $10 on *Dick*. After the first heat *Lady Ross* brought $50 to $30 on the field, and after the second heat, $70 to $30 on the field.

FIRST HEAT.—*Angeline* was first away, and went to the turn leading *Dick* by half a length. There was no change in positions along the south stretch, but in making the turn to the half-mile pole *Dick* broke up, and *Lady Ross* passing him, went up on a lap with *Angeline*. *Dick* recovering his steadiness again, passed *Lady Ross*, and a capital race ensued along the north stretch. *Angeline* held her lead handsomely, and the other two changed positions frequently, but were well up. At the finish *Angeline* won by a head in 2:41, and *Lady Ross* was second.

SECOND HEAT.—The wagon showed in front this time, and *Lady Ross* went away at a great pace around the turn. Before reaching the half-mile pole she was four lengths ahead, *Angeline* and *Dick* struggling along side by side. At the turn into the homestretch, they closed up smartly, and were all on a lap in front of the Club-house. *Dick* broke and fell back, and *Angeline*, picking up a little, made a dead heat with *Lady Ross* in 2:36½.

THIRD HEAT.—The start was a good one, but *Lady Ross* drew out and led around the turn by a length, *Angeline* being second. Before reaching the half-mile pole the *Lady* had increased her advantage to three lengths, *Dick* and *Angeline* again brushing along together in the rear. Both made an attempt to catch the favorite, but her stride was too swift for them, and, sweeping around into the stretch, she came down to the stand a length ahead of *Angeline*. Time—2:39½.

FOURTH HEAT.—It was now evident that *Lady Ross* must win; yet *Dick* and *Angeline* were both sent along on a forlorn hope. The *Lady* led all the way to the half-mile pole, being four lengths ahead at that point, and, holding her advantage well in the last half mile, won the heat by four lengths, in 2:42¼. *Dick* was second, *Angeline* breaking just before reaching the stand.

FIFTH HEAT.—This was but a repetition of the previous heat, *Lady Ross* again leading all through and winning with ease by three lengths. *Angeline* and *Dick* had a sharp contest, the latter running well, but *Angeline* was second at the finish. Time of the mile—2:44. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Nov. 29.—Purse and stake of $500, mile heats, best three in five.

John Lovett names b. m. Lady Ross, to wagon	2	0	1	1	1
M. Whipples names ch. m. Angeline, in harness	1	0	2	3	2
Dan Mace names br. g. Brown Dick, in harness	3	3	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:17½	2:41
Second heat	38	1:16	2:36½
Third heat	38½	1:17½	2:39½
Fourth heat	39	1:19	2:42¼
Fifth heat	39½	1:20	2:44

THE SECOND RACE.

This affair turned out most unexpectedly, and was quite a surprise to the Bull's Head jockeys, who had their slate made up and expected to make quite a little haul. The race was a sweepstakes of $100 each, mile heats, best three in five, between the following horses: M. KENZIE'S blk. m. *Lady Weller*, P. MANEE'S ch. m. *Louise*, and M. CASEY'S b. h. *Hickey*. It seems that KENZIE, a countryman, brought the horse *Lady Weller* down from Orange County some time ago, but keeping rather quiet and saying but little about the merits of his horse, was finally bantered by MANEE and CASEY into making the above match. KENZIE appeared very modest, did not seem to be much of a driver and apparently had no confidence in his ability to win the race, but his Orange County friends backed him heavily in the pool-box, and slily rubbed their hands and winked at each other.

The race proved almost a walk over for the Orange County horse. She took the first heat in 2:41, the second in 2:35, and the third in 2:33, jogging home, and distancing both *Louise* and *Hickey*, the favorite. In the last heat, as KENZIE trotted his horse in, he looked up at the judges and winked significantly, and then walked his horse down to the stable, shaking all over with laughter at the Bull's Head sports whom he had sold so nicely. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Nov. 29.—Sweepstakes, $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Kenzie names blk. m. Lady Weller	1	1	1
P. Manee names ch. m. Louise	2	2	dis.
M. Casey names b. g. Hickey	3	3	dis.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:20½	2:41
Second heat	37½	1:16	2:35
Third heat	38	1:14½	2:33

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

Their Treatment in the United States—Important Meeting of Medical and Scientific Men.

Perhaps one of the most important and interesting movements both to individuals and to society ever set on foot in this City, received its first impulse yesterday, in one of the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, where were gathered the following named medical and scientific gentlemen, who have charge of, or are connected with, inebriate and insane institutions in different parts of the country, and the friends of the drunkard and the insane, everywhere:

Dr. Willard Parker, New-York City; Dr. Jos. Parish, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. P. J. Wardner, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Daniel Allen, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. K. Potter, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Theo. Prentice, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Wm. C. Laurence, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Geo. J. Bennett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. D. G. Dodge, Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Albert Day, Greenwood, Mass.; Rev. J. Willet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. L. D. Mason, Brooklyn; Dr. Alonzo Calhoun, New-York City; Dr. W. F. Holcomb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. T. L. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Jas. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. L. Ives, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. PARKER was elected temporary Chairman and Dr. PARISH Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting. They had come together from different parts of the country to discuss a question of great importance, not only in a temperance point of view, but also in a scientific, social and moral point. They would have to determine the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system and upon society, and then they should indicate the best and most proper mode of treatment of intemperance in its three-fold relation to science, to society, and to religion upon individuals and upon members. They should meet such questions in a true and fearless spirit, and seek to arouse the public to take a greater interest for self-preservation in the ruin and restoration of the drunkard. For, after all, society is the greatest loser by the spread of intemperance.

Drs. WARDNER, MASON and LAURENCE were then appointed a Committee on Order of Business. After a short consultation they reported the following papers, which were read and discussed:

By N. S. DAVIS, M. D., of Chicago—"Physiological and Pathological Effects of Alcohol," read by Dr. WARDNER.

By JOSEPH PARISH, M. D., of Philadelphia—"Philosophy of Intemperance."

By Dr. LAURENCE, of Boston—"History of Washtonian Home."

By Dr. DODGE, of Binghamton—"Restraint as a Remedy for Inebriety."

By Rev. Mr. WELLER, of Brooklyn—"The Duty of the Church to the Inebriate."

By Dr. DAY, of Greenwood, Mass.—"Inebriate Asylums as they Relate to Questions of Social and Political Economy."

By Dr. WARDNER, of Chicago—"Moral and Social Treatment of Inebriates," and by the inmates of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium, a communication on the "Relative Status of Inebriates to the Community."

There were two sessions, the first lasting from noon to 5 P. M., and the other from 8 to 10 P. M., and these papers were divided between the two sessions. Dr. DAVIS' paper had some reference to legislative provisions for the care and treatment of inebriates, which Dr. MASON thought were very defective, inasmuch as the law does not recognize inebriety as a form of insanity, which every medical man knows it is and must be so treated.

Mr. STRANAHAN remarked that intemperance is a disease, and, if properly treated, it can be cured as any other disease. The scientific gentlemen present should notice what has been done to aid the inebriates, and inquire and suggest what more can be done—what efforts ought to be put forth by individuals, by associations, and by legal enactments, to prevent or cure the disease.

Rev. Mr. WILLETT, in discussing Dr. DODGE'S paper on Restraint as a Remedy for Inebriety, cited the example of his own Home at Flatbush, where the utmost possible freedom to come and go is allowed to all the inmates, and the institution is conducted without any written or printed rules whatever, but solely on the family plan—men and women associating freely together. Drs. ALLEN and WARDNER took similar ground. Dr. PRENTICE said the laws of Massachusetts recognize intemperance as a disease—a form of insanity—and treat it accordingly. Dr. PARISH exhibited a copy of a bill recently presented to the British House of Commons, and which he believed had passed that body, defining intemperance, and declaring the man who drinks frequently or habitually to such excess as to be unable to take care of himself, is of unsound mind, and town and county authorities are therefore authorized to erect asylums and take care of such persons. Our laws are at fault in this regard. They do not define what intemperance is or what an habitual drunkard is, and do not generally authorize anybody to treat the drunkard as insane. It was the general opinion of the gentlemen present that no man who has been a drunkard, no matter how long afterward he may have been temperate, can successfully touch a glass of wine, lager-beer or even cider. It was also affirmed that society readily receives back reformed drunkards, unless other things are against them. The papers are to be published in book form by the meeting.

A Democratic Opinion of the Erie Bill.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Nov. 29.

Now that the election is over, Gov. HOFFMAN owes it to his character, his party, and his prospects, to put himself in line with those of his supporters in the Press who, like the *Eagle*, pleaded, on his account, that, in signing the Railroad Classification bill, he did not and could not have foreseen or designed such a use as has been made of it in the case of the Erie Company. Whatever good use the bill was susceptible of has not grown out of it; while a process which cannot be decently depicted as less than a gigantic robbery under forms of law has been facilitated and protected by it. It is daily alleged by the stock-owners of the Company, and by the Republican Press, that the four men who, by the operation of the Classification bill, have been left in control of Erie for five years, have paid no dividends whatever to the owners of the property, but coolly expend, for such purposes as please them, some $20,000,000 a year earned by the road. If this is so,—and the Erie directors nowhere allege that they do not receive these vast sums, or that they pay any portion to the stockholders—then a bill that Gov. HOFFMAN signed in good faith has nevertheless worked in aid of so appalling a rascality and robbery, that the Governor must seek the earliest opportunity to wash his hands of the monstrous wrong, by recommending to the Legislature the repeal of the act which has resulted so unfortunately, and, we doubt not, so differently from anything the Governor expected from it.

No corporate property in the State is safe if the appropriation of Erie is suffered to stand as a precedent and a temptation to wholesale plunder. Our most prosperous gas or railroad company might find an accidental bare majority of its stock-owners practically confiscating the property of the minority. A ring who contrive to get a majority for once, might prolong their power for five years by classification, and then absorb the profits of the whole stock in bestowing fat contracts and bogus purchases on themselves; so that instead of all stock sharing proportionately in the earnings, the fortunate ring would pocket all the profits, in the shape of expenses, and leave no dividend for the rest of the Company. This sort of management, on a small scale, is already beginning to be suspected of some of our local incorporated companies. Erie opened the door for this sort of robbery under legal forms, and it outrages and alarms every man who has property invested in any stock company, because he feels there is no knowing how soon the fate of the Erie stockholders may not be his. As a journal which honors and believes in Gov. HOFFMAN, we have a right to inform him that the people expect of him some open stand against this most audacious scoundrelism of the period. We ask this of him because he is our Chief Executive, bound to suggest amendments in the law where he sees that it has been made the instrument of fraud and dishonesty instead of the shield of right and the protection of legitimate property. But more especially is it incumbent on him to do his part in the repeal of this perverted legislation, because in signing the bill he became—inadvertently and innocently, we admit, but no less effectually—the aider of a scheme to legalize and facilitate a mammoth theft. This is no trivial matter, because from now till 1872 the Radical papers will constantly denounce the Governor as a conscious accomplice of the great Erie swindle, and if the Governor do not by his action demonstrate the contrary, how can the Democratic Press repeat on his behalf the defense made for him now, which proceeds upon our faith that the Governor meant no harm, that being intelligent he sees that monstrous harm has been done, and being honest, he loathes the crime and its authors all the more because their craft, for the once and only time, contrived to sully his splendid record, and to afford the Radical journals their sole pretense for questioning his personal and political honor. The Democratic Party cannot carry Erie in the Presidential election. The pen is paralyzed of every honorable journalist who writes to expose the Radical corruptions at Washington, while he waits for the already too long delayed purging of this one but gigantic blot from the escutcheon of a noble party, and of a great and honorable statesman.

Hoffman's Chances for the Presidency.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 28.

Gov. HOFFMAN, of New-York, gave out in one of his recent speeches that he understood he would be a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. This ingenious and interesting confession was made upon the appearance of a flag bearing the legend, "President HOFFMAN."

HOFFMAN, doubtless, considers his chances better than those of any other man in the Democratic Party, which has not for some time been troubled with an overplus of great or popular leaders. He has been more successful, politically, in the City and State of New-York than any man who has ever been in public life there. Six times has he been up for important offices, and on every occasion he has won victory over all adversaries. He has just been elected Governor for the second time, by a large majority, and as the Democratic figure-head in the most important State of the Union, it is not surprising or unnatural that he should indulge himself with the pleasing assurance of being the most available Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party.

Now we are very desirous that the Democratic candidate, as well as the Republican candidate, in the next campaign, should be an able and honest man. Whichever party be successful in the election, we desire to see a man of principle and power in the Executive chair.

To HOFFMAN we must apply the maxim about knowing a man by the company he keeps. HOFFMAN'S backers, friends and supporters are the Ring—the basest, greediest, corruptest, most disgusting gang of vagabonds that ever obtained political power in any part of the American continent. The fame of this vile Ring has gone all over the country and through the world. Its bare-faced swindling and plundering, its unparalleled depravity and pollution, political and pecuniary, have been heard of everywhere; and have produced feelings of nausea among the decent members of the Democracy, as well as among all other decent people. Such names as TWEED, SWEENY, OAKEY HALL, JIM FISK and CONNOLLY would prove ruinous in a national campaign to any candidate whose political and personal interests were identified with theirs, or who had shown himself to be their tool, or had assisted their corrupt schemes, or helped forward their dishonest aggrandizement. It seems to be easy enough for this "Ring" to manipulate, for their own ends, the poor and wretched masses which fester at the bottom of society in New-York City; but if they attempted to conduct a Presidential campaign on the "Ring" style, and according to the "Ring" principles, they would be apt to discover that there is a difference between the denizens of the Five Points and the American people.

Within a short time past, HOFFMAN has, on several occasions, shown something like apprehension of the disgust with which the "Ring" surrounding him is regarded by decent people everywhere, and he has made a number of attempts to induce the belief that he would very soon—perhaps during the present Winter—make open war upon the "Ring." But the "Ring" know him too well to have any fear of this. What would he be without the "Ring?" What political existence would he have? What Presidential prospects, or any other kind of prospects, would he have? For it is the "Ring" which keeps up Tammany Hall; it is Tammany Hall which keeps up the Democratic Party in New-York, and it is the New-York Democracy which will make the desperate attempt to secure HOFFMAN'S nomination. HOFFMAN has no chance of a nomination without the "Ring," and it is the "Ring" which will be a principal agency in destroying his chances of election. So we must pass HOFFMAN over to despair.

Assault on a Police Justice in Jersey City.

Last evening shortly after 6 o'clock as Police Justice LOGAN, of the Second District Court, Jersey City, was passing along Newark-avenue, West of the Five Corners, when in a dark locality he was accosted by a young man—a stranger—who asked: "Are you Justice LOGAN?" Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative, the stranger said: "Take that," at the same time dealing the Judge a powerful blow in the face with his fist, which felled him to the ground. The ruffian then kicked the Judge in the side, and before he could regain his feet or call for assistance, the assailant had disappeared in the darkness. Judge LOGAN'S injuries are quite severe. Capt. ROBINSON at once detailed a couple of officers to investigate the case and arrest the perpetrator of the cowardly act, if possible.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best English make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy. —*Advertisement*

Ball, Black & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Offer a very large and choice stock of very fine
THREE-QUARTER PLATE

WALTHAM WATCHES,

in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish, or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. A fresh supply received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

For falling; loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching; ringworm, eczema, or any cutaneous disease of the head, apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures those diseases with special prescriptions.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

LOPEZ-ROBERTS—TERRY.—On Monday, 28th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, M. LOPEZ-ROBERTS to Miss ANGELA TERRY.

STANTON—SHATTUCK.—At Arlington, Mass., Nov. 28, by Rev. George W. Cutter, Mr. LUCIUS M. STANTON, of New-York City, to Miss MARY A. SHATTUCK, of Arlington. No cards.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 27, 1870, in the town of Stamford, Conn., Mrs. HANNAH BLAKE, in her 81st year—the mother of Wm. M. Davis, of Brooklyn, formerly of New-York.

☞ Laconia and Lake Village, N. H., papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Nov. 28, at Stanwix Hall, Albany, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, of Cherry Valley, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral, Thursday afternoon, at Cherry Valley.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, of the firm of Braisted & Dougherty, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOWANS.—Suddenly, at 10:42 A. M. on Sunday, 27th inst., at his residence, WILLIAM GOWANS, a native of Scotland, and book-seller during forty years in New-York City, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. John Thomson's,) 34th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—On the 28th inst., MARIA, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Williamsburg.

Funeral from South Third-street Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

HANSON.—On Monday, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 31½ West 12th-st., MARY HANSON, daughter of the late James and Jane Hanson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1½ P. M.

HOWE.—On Monday, 28th inst., ELLEN HOWE, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the East Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 424 East 16th-st.

HUSSEY.—In Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, JOHN CLAPP HUSSEY, son of Margaret C. and the late Geo. F. Hussey, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 20 West 14th-st., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MCALPIN.—On Monday morning, 28th inst., suddenly, FRANCIS ADELAIDE ROSE, wife of David H. MCALPIN, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 9 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, at North Castle, Westchester County, SARAH A., daughter of the late John Shannon, and wife of Samuel P. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood on Wednesday, 30th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

SEIPLE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 27, 1870, MARY T., wife of Jacob Seiple, aged 42 years, 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on the 28th inst., after a lingering illness, AUGUSTUS T. THOMPSON.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 469 Carlton-av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WINKLE.—Monday, Nov. 28, MARGARET J., daughter of Jacob and Maria Van Winkle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—In Astoria on Tuesday, 29th inst., MARY B., wife of John F. Valentine and daughter of John Scott.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

At a meeting of book-sellers and book-buyers, held last evening at the rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., for the purpose of testifying to the memory of the late WILLIAM GOWANS, M. J. Sabin was chosen Chairman.

After appropriate addresses by the Chairman and Mr. T. W. Field, and others, a Committee was appointed, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of WILLIAM GOWANS, for more than forty years a book-seller in this City, devolves upon his associates in business the melancholy duty of expressing their sense of loss by his decease.

Resolved, That while we are conscious that in common with all humanity, he was not free from some of its defects, he possessed high qualities, which made him remarkable, among which we cordially testify to the marked probity which characterized his whole life, his firm, but humane sense of justice, and the unvarying purity of his life.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for his memory, we will, for the purpose of attending the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., close our respective places of business.

(Signed,)
E. K. BANGS,
T. W. FIELD, } Committee.
J. PYNE,

J. SABIN, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, will close at this office at 9½ A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7½ A. M.; C and D, 7:10 A. M.; E and F, 6:55 A. M.; G and H, 6:20 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.
VOL. 3, NO. 6, FOR DECEMBER,
READY THURSDAY.
CONTENTS.

Solar Heat, (Illustrated;) Determination of the Unit of Oblique Pressure, (Illustrated;) The Gauge for the Railways of the Future; The Solar Engine, (Illustrated;) Pneumatic Transmission Through Tunnels and Pipes; On the Separation of Phosphoric Acid from Iron Ores and Iron Cinders; Rolling Loads; On Liquid or Concentrated Fuel; Sea Walls and Foreshores; On the Duty of Cornish and Other Pumping Engines; On the Mode of Working Coal, and the Mechanical Appliances in the Midland Coal Fields; Explosive Power of Nitro-Glycerine; Working Load of Iron Structures; Fire-proof Structures; Rail-mending; The Application of Hot Blast to Blow-pipe purposes, and the Proposed Substitution of Heated Air for Oxygen in Producing Certain Thermal and Illuminating Effects; Tractive Power of Locomotives; The Sewage of the Air; Electrolytic Insulation; Ferro-Manganese; The Utility of Railways for War Purposes; Mobility of Field Artillery; War and Education; Centralizing Motive Power; On a Steam Power Metre, (Illustrated;) Ransome Stone; On the Application of the Centre Rail System in Brasil, &c.; The History of Military Fire-arms; Iron Arches, (Illustrated;) Dust Fuel; The Uses of the Bessemer Metal; Lecture on Stream Lines and Waves in Connection with Naval Architecture.

Paragraphs, Railway Notes, Iron and Steel Notes, Ordnance and Naval Notes, Engineering Structures, New Books, Miscellaneous.

TERMS—Published monthly at $5 per annum; single numbers 50 cents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.

BRENTANO'S NEW CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES and PERIODICALS, with brief descriptions of the distinctive feature of each publication, is now ready, and will be sent (postage free) to any address, on receipt of 6 cents. "LITERARY EMPORIUM," No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.
[Established 1853.]

CURRENT NOTES.

A private residence is at present in course of erection on Berkeley-street, Boston, that will cost $300,000.

A youth named BENEDICT died from lockjaw a few days ago at Gambier, Ohio, from the effects of injuries sustained through having fallen from a horse.

Fall River, Mass., is to have another cotton-mill. It is to contain 40,000 spindles, and to be built by the Granite Mill Company, of that City.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a contract made and carried into effect on Sunday cannot be repudiated by either party.

After a lapse of twenty years, a ring lost by a "young lady" while bathing on South Beach, Nantucket, was recently found by a boy and returned to her. So a Boston paper states.

To the great joy of the Germans at Buckland, Mass., Judge BUGHAM recently ruled that the vote of the citizens taken in September last, to prohibit the sale of porter, ale, &c., did not apply to lager-beer.

The Boston papers praise the conduct of a street-car conductor named BENT, who has been honest enough to restore a diamond pin worth $1,500, lost in his car by a lady passenger. He was rewarded with a present of a $50 greenback.

The best mode of securing farm laborers will be the main question for discussion at the Immigration Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 13th of next month. Each county in the State is represented by a delegate.

A well-known firm at Boston have realized a large fortune by purchasing ocean and coasting steamers at a low figure, taking out the machinery, and breaking up the hulls for old copper, iron, &c.

A public meeting will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., to-morrow, Thursday, for the purpose of taking some action looking to the permanent relief of the poor of that city, who are at present suffering from great privation.

The merchants and manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., are in a bad way from the lack of capital to transact their business. It is intended at the next meeting of the Board of Trade of that city to urge the necessity of increasing the banking capital.

The thirty-seventh annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity has been in session since yesterday at New-Haven, Conn. The Yale Chapter recently completed the erection of one of the finest secret society halls in the country.

The offer of Mr. WM. F. WELD to erect a Hall of Chambers in the College-yard at Harvard, in memory of his brother, the late STEPHEN M. WELD, has been gratefully accepted by the Faculty. The open space between University and Boylston Halls has been selected as the site for the proposed building.

Major ROBERT MORRIS CLEVELAND, of Boston, who was dismissed from the service of the United States in 1862, under circumstances of a very painful nature, was recently made happy by a revocation of the order of his dismissal and an acceptance of his resignation, to take effect from Aug. 1, 1862.

The largest contribution for the relief of the sufferers by the Virginia floods, was that of the New-York Gold Exchange—$2,000. So far, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it is stated on the authority of Gov. WALKER, that the amount subscribed from all sources, does not exceed $4,000.

A smart traveling salesman for a commercial house in this City, who made the acquaintance of a beautiful young lady, of Cincinnati, at an Eastern watering-place, last Summer, recently stole a march upon her dilatory lover, by suddenly appearing in the native city of his charmer, and marrying her in less than an hour after arriving.

The following letter was lately received from Minister BANCROFT, in a reply to a communication from the Bancroft Literary Union, of Matsunk, Montgomery County, Penn., apprising him of their existence: "I am exceedingly grateful to the young men of your social club and library association, for the interest they are good enough to manifest in an old man's welfare. Those who are passing away from the world leave their names, their character, the continuation of their influence, in the hands of the young. I am glad to learn that I have friends in the coming men of your town."

SAMUEL H. ROSS, a wealthy farmer of Knox County, Ohio, recently met with a very discouraging experience in his attempt to prove that the Government servants were not paying proper attention to their duties. He rolled up three newspapers and a letter, placed four cents' worth of postage stamps upon them, and addressed the whole to his father. The special agent of the Post-office Department discovered the trick, and immediately commenced proceedings against Mr. ROSS. Fortunately for himself, the latter had good sense enough to plead guilty and submit to a fine of $169 80. In future he will probably devote himself exclusively to agricultural affairs.

In a recent letter to the farmers of Virginia, Commissioner M. F. MAURY endeavors to prove that the State can never hope to enjoy an ordinary degree of prosperity without a systematic encouragement of European immigration. During his travels in Europe the Commissioner was enabled to discover the actual cause of the intended emigrants' disinclination to seek a Southern home instead of going to the East and West. "They have been taught," says the gentleman, "to regard us of the South as a lawless set, prone to violence and apt at insult. * * Besides, I have heard it stoutly maintained by gentlemen of extensive reading, that the climate of Virginia and the other Southern States is so deadly that out-door labor in it is death to the white man." In order to get rid of this erroneous impression Mr. MAURY recommends that the farmers in one of the counties should club together and aim to induce 200 well-to-do immigrants with their families to settle in the State by offering forty acres of land to each on a seven years' credit without interest.

Murder and Suicide in Illinois—A Man Kills His Divorced Wife and Poisons Himself—Singular Case of Mistaken Identity.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 26.

On the 21st of September last, it will be remembered that rumors were prevalent around town of a horrible murder—the murder of a widow woman, a dressmaker, named Mrs. ANNE ERWIN, working for her daily sustenance and for the sustenance of seven children; a woman respected by her neighbors for her steadfast and patient industry. The love for her children, and the hope of obtaining for them a better chance in life, induced her to accept the proposal of one ERI AMES, a man of sixty-five, of savage disposition, whom none of his neighbors respected, but still a man of comfortable fortune. The marriage of the widow and this ERI AMES was celebrated, but the former soon regretted the act, for there followed upon it cruel treatment and harsh and bitter language. A divorce was the result. Two years passed, during which Mrs. ERWIN labored hard to earn money for her little ones. The Court had ordered that $250 alimony should be paid to Mrs. ERWIN at the time of the divorce, and the same amount in one and two years, but, owing to the alleged inability of the man AMES, it had not been paid. Consequently, at the end of these two years two payments were due. Of a miserly disposition, he wished to avoid making the payments. As a means to this end, he professed that he had heard it said that his divorced wife had secretly married another husband, and, consequently, could no longer legally claim the alimony.

It was thus that the affair stood on the 20th of September last. On the night of that day, just before retiring to her bed, Mrs. ERWIN took a pitcher to her back door to empty. This door was a mere frame covered with a mosquito netting. She had but just closed it when a shot was fired, one ball hitting her arm and breaking it, and the others striking her in the breast and side. She exclaimed "I am shot," and fell down senseless. One of her young daughters immediately rushed to her assistance, and her step-son, living across the road, hearing the shot, came to the spot in a few moments. In just twenty-four hours from the firing of that shot the woman died. Suspicion fell upon the husband and step-son. The former could not be found, but the latter was immediately arrested. Next morning, indeed, the old man was seen by one who knew not then of the murder, sneaking through one of his corn-fields, but since that hour he has not been seen alive. The murder created so much excitement that on the morning following the murder a party of forty of the most prominent citizens of Lemont started in search of the murderer, and, that proving unsuccessful, a party of 100 started on the next day, scouring the country around, and also a third party on the day following, but all proved unsuccessful, and since then nothing has been heard of him till day before yesterday, in the evening, when his body was found in a corn-field belonging to Ward's farm, in Dupage County, about a mile from his own farm, and within 300 rods of the grave of his murdered wife. His face was buried in the ground, and he had evidently, when he fell, been walking toward the cemetery where his wife was then buried, or to be buried, for there is nothing to show exactly on what day he died; whether it was just after he was seen walking through the field on the morning after the murder, or whether it was on some day after that. The flesh had rotted away from the face, so that the identification was not an absolute one; but the clothes worn by the dead man, the articles found in his pockets, and his apparent age, could leave no doubt as to the body being that of ERI AMES, the wife murderer. But there was something else found. These things were three little packets, perfectly similar in shape and size, and resembling in appearance a wad, but containing a perfectly white powder. This powder, however, was not analyzed, and it is not known certainly whether it is arsenic, or whether it was something solid which had been used to fill up the wads, and which had resolved itself into a fine powder.

A very curious circumstance connected with this case was the finding of the body of a man, about three weeks ago last Thursday, in Champaign County,—the body of a man about sixty-five years of age, about the same size and weight as that of ERI AMES, and having on his right foot the scar of precisely the same kind of a wound as that which disfigured the foot of ERI AMES. This same man was seen about a week previously wandering about Champaign County, apparently in a crazy condition. Questions were asked him, but the only words he was heard to utter were: "I have just frightened two women," upon saying which, he laughed immoderately and refused to say any more. When found, his body was much decomposed, and one of his arms were missing. The vest on the body was of precisely similar material and make to that of the man AMES, though the other clothes were of different material.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No marked features of interest characterized the dealings at the Exchange yesterday, (Nov. 29,) and but comparatively few transactions were effected. The attendance was large, many well-known investors in real estate being present. The market, however, seemed dull and heavy, no activity in bidding being noticeable, while a general depression was evident. How long this state of affairs will continue it is, of course, impossible to predict, but an impression exists that in order to realize some reduction must be made upon the present estimated values. The failures attending the recent large auction sales, of really valuable and desirable property, has exercised an influence which deters capitalists from making an investment, when an immediate profit cannot be seen, the result of which is, that both buyers and sellers are uneasy, and the market remains quiet "with nothing doing." Private sales at high figures, however, continue to be made, as will be seen by a reference to the daily reports of brokers and to the transfer record. This fact rather unsettles the convictions of those who are predicting a general fall in prices, leading them to feel that the business in public sales will ere long be more favorable. That this may be the case is earnestly hoped for, and it is certainly a question in which a large proportion of the business men of New-York are deeply interested. Should prices take either a downward or an upward turn, the market will soon feel the effect, and this having a tendency to settle values, the result would be a healthy one, infusing life and activity into a business which is now almost stagnant. The following is a record in brief of the business at the Exchange yesterday:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the large five-story brown-stone house and lot, located on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 160 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $61,000. The purchaser of the property was Mr. ELI MARTYN. The lot is a very large one, being 40 feet front by half the block in depth. The building has a front of 35 feet, and is not yet entirely finished. It was constructed for a young ladies' school. At the price sold the premises were very cheap.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., sold a vacant lot, 25.5x102.2, situated on the south side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, and now used as a garden. The price realized was $2,560. The same firm also offered seven houses and lots, situated on Wyckoff-street, in Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. These were, however, all withdrawn after one had been nominally sold for $5,100. The property, like New-York improved property, did not seem to be in demand, few if any bona fide bids being made.

JAMES M. MILLER effected a rather singular transaction as follows: The sale of the right, title and interest of GARRETT Q. BROKAU, in a tract of Virginia land, situated in York County, twelve miles above Yorktown on the York River. The size of the tract was not stated by the auctioneer, but it was said to contain from 15 to 2,500 acres. The sale was for cash, and made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee. After some competition between two bidders, the property was finally struck off to J. FLETCHER for $4,600. A legal sale under the direction of the same referee, of a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 435 feet east of Sixth-avenue, was adjourned by Col. MILLER until Friday, Dec. 2.

The above comprised all the Exchange sales of the day. Three large plots of eligible building lots, located at Washington Heights, were noticed for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., but no sale being effected or bids made, an adjournment of one week was announced, when the property will be again put up. The plots are located respectively: One containing about sixty City lots fronting on the Grand Boulevard and adjoining the grounds of the New-York Institution for the Blind; another, 310 by 280 feet in size, on Broadway or Kingsbridge Road, on the south-west corner of the road to Fort Washington Depot; and the last, containing fourteen and one-half City lots, on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. All the above is exceedingly valuable property.

At the City Sales-rooms, in Brooklyn, No. 16 Court-street, JOHNSON & MILLER, by an order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of F. A. WARD, Esq., referee, sold all the right, title and interest of the heirs of the estate of GEORGE WHITE, deceased—subject to the interest of the party in possession, if any—in twelve Brooklyn lots of ground situated in the Eighteenth Ward of that city. The location of the property, size of lots, prices obtained, &c., will be found in the summary annexed.

Today, at the Exchange, in this City, a large amount of City property, both improved and unimproved, is advertised for sale. The most important of the proposed transactions, is that by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., as referee's sale in partition. At this sale valuable lots will be offered, located on Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth and Eighty-first streets, near Central Park. On Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh-street, and on Broadway, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; also, improved property on Washington, Horatio and West Tenth streets, Greenwich-avenue, and on Lexington-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street. The same firm will, in addition, offer at auction five lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, a large store and lot on Walker-street, and two houses and lots on Washington, corner of Watts-street. These sales are all of importance.

Today, also, at the Exchange, at a legal sale, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will dispose of nineteen lots, adjoining the Dyckman Estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal, a desirable property.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, yesterday effected the private sale of the premises known as No. 82 Franklin-street, for $35,000, a good price. The property belongs to the Forman estate, and was sold to Mr. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER. A small two-story brick building is now upon the lot, which is to be immediately removed to make room for the erection of a large warehouse.

Messrs. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, report the sale of Miantonomi-place, four acres and house, at Newport, to SAMUEL HAIGHT, of New-York, for $33,000, and of the estate of Prof. WILLIAM GIBSON, also at Newport, for $7,000. They represent the demand for real estate at Newport as extremely brisk, and that many new houses are being built in various parts of the town.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. 46th st., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av.; lot, 40x100.5; house, 35 ft. front	$61,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Lot, s. s. 81st-st., 127 ft. 1 in. w. of 2d-av., 25.5x102.2	$2,560

VIRGINIA LANDS.

By James M. Miller.

Tract of land of from 15 to 2,500 acres in York County, Va., 12 miles above Yorktown, on York River, cash	$4,600

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Nov. 29.

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

5 lots, s. s. Marshall-st., 75 ft. w. of White-st., each 25x100, $75 each	$375
1 gore lot, adjoining above, 9x100	33
5 lots, n. s. Moore-st., 75 ft. w. of White-st., in rear of above, each 25x100, $75 each	375
1 gore lot, adjoining above, 9x100	33

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker and Hammond sts., n. w. corner, 95x50	[illegible]
Hudson-st., e. s., 57 ft. s. of Bank-st., 15.4x107x56x23x60x39.9—Leasehold property	$14,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 29x100x75x36x46x64	17,200
Grand-st., w. s., 131 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.9x100, h. and l.	16,050
Grand-st., w. s., 112.3 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.8x100, h. and l.	16,100
Grand-st., w. s., 93.6 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.9x100, h. and l.	16,250
Orchard-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x87.6, h. and l.	12,000
Prince-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Laurens-st., 20x71.3, 2 hs. and ls.	80,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 47.2 ft. n. of L. Chattenden, 280x25	3,000
28th-st., s. s., 220.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., the east, 16.8x98.9, h. and l.	4,500
29th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, h. and lot	10,000
45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.4, hs. and ls.	34,500
49th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	6,000
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	20,500
65th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	13,000
66th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	13,000
Avenue A, w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x100, (May, 1869)	3,300
Madison-av. and 114th-st., n. w. corner, 100.11x50x100.11x100x100.11x150x25x75x26.4x54.10x37	17,000
1st-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25.3x86, house and lot	5,125
2d-av., e. s., 103.9 ft. n. of 6th-st., 26x125	25,000
4th-av., e. s., 79 ft. n. of 39th-st., 19.9x80, h. and l.	50,000
5th-av. and 102d-st., n. e. corner, 100.11x200 5th-av. and 103d-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x100	150,000
7th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 129th-st., 1 block less 24.11x100x24.11x75x1 blockx175	60,000
11th-av. and 85th-st., s. e. corner, 102.2x100	12,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
C-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	$5,000
Carlton-st., 170 ft. e. of and centre line between Wyckoff and Warren sts, gore	1,250
Halsey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 35x100	9,000
Hoyt-st., n. s., 66.9 ft. n. of Dean-st., 22.3x81	10,000
India-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 240 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 40x100	600
Monroe-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 75x20	6,000
Nassau-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Gold-st., 19.6x107.4x36.3x108.9	8,500
Noble-st., s. s., 470 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 16.8x97.7x12.11x11x88.7	7,500
Oakland-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Kent-st., 50x74x32x—	1,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 265.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100	975
Ross-st., n. w. s., 72.4 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 18.6x35.5, q. c.	100
Ryerson-st., e. s., 380 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 26x100, h and l.	10,000
State-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100, foreclosure	2,700
Taylor-st., s. s., 174.8 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 16x100, h. and l.	7,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,300
North 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,300
4th-st., s. s., 367.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100	650
9th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x200	18,000
15th-st., n. s., 1-4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 96.6x25, b. and s.	2,000
18th-st., n. e. s., 233.4 ft. s. of 4th-av., 16.8x100	2,800
Bedford-av. and Ross-st., n. w. corner, 100x110, hs. and ls.	65,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Penn-st., 20x81.4, h. and l.	12,000
Shepard-av., e. s., 200 ft. e. of Blake-av., 200x100	18,000
Virginia-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Georgia-av., 25x100	2,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Northfield.	
Granite-av., adjoining J. Winant's, Daniel Low, 50x100	$270
Crocheron-st., corner Morning-star road, 40x180	850
Southfield.	
Extension New-York-av., James Kelly's, 5,072 square ft	$2,700
Extension New-York-av., P. Brookhauser, 1,880 square ft	675
Castleton.	
3d-av., 221 ft. w. of Westervelt-av., 75x100	$8,000
Edgewater.	
Gordon-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pine-st., 50x100	$400
Linden Park.	
Lots Nos. 130 to 133, and 345 to 348 inclusive, 200x100	$380
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
White Plains road, Georgiana Stoughton's property	$10,500
Greenburg.	
Orchard-st., w. s., adjoining Elisha Purdy's, 50x95	$2,000
Greenburg to Scaresdale Depot road, n. s., Setzs', 3 824-1,000 acres	1,000
Greenburg to Scaresdale Depot road, adjoining above, 2 828-1,000 acres	1,000
New-Rochelle.	
Church-st., w. s., adjoining D. Fowler's, 45x106	1,000
White Plains.	
Bronx-st., e. s., lot No. 26, Hart Purdy's property, 41x158	$330
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Whitestone.	
9th-st. and 7th-av., s. w. corner, 75x100	$1,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Cross-st., n. s., 225 ft. from Spring-st., 27x100	$700
Lush-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 48, 27.10x94.6 Lush-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 49, 30x94	5,300
Pennsylvania-av. and Parkhurst-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	12,500
Union-st., e. s., Southart to Gillesheimer, 45x135	5,000
Seymour-st., e. s., 750 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 25x100	200
Orange.	
Hill-st., s. s., adjoining Mr. Cuddy's property, 25x150	$2,500
Woodside.	
Atlantic-st., s. s. of D. Wright's property, 91.7x215	$540
Jersey City.	
Warren-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x75	$10,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Grove-st., 16.8x100	6,000
Lots 14 and 16, block 2, C. N. Buck's map, 40x100	1,500
Lexington-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., Samuel Breden's, h. and l., 25x100	3,250
Lot No. 23, block No. 18, Cole's map, 25x100	800
Lots Nos. 8 and 9, block No. 2, People's Gas Co. map, 50x100	950
Lot No. 12, Block C, Bloodgood's map, 25x100	800
Greenville.	
Lot No. 21, block No. 1, Gould's map, 25x100	$220
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 Block No. 4, Gould's map, 50x100	650
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 2, Block No. 6, De Mott's map, 25x100	$455
Lot. No. 1, Block No. 7, De Mott's map, 25x100	400
Union.	
Bergen-av. and Main-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	$1,100
Harrison.	
Lots Nos. 53 and 54 Kingsland Manor, 50x100	$500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four buildings and lots for sale on Canal-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., and four on Thompson-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS WITH WATER FRONT FOR SALE.—Two squares above 42d-st., between 10th, 11th and 12th avs. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES and lots, in choicest locations, constantly on hand. For sale at prices and terms to suit all. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT AT FORT WASHINGTON, with beautiful river view, for sale or trade. Principals only need apply with full particulars. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only, with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.—A first-class brown-stone front near the Park will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 5TH-av., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS ON 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs., for sale at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND-AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—A house for sale at a bargain to a quick buyer. Others in different locations. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A.—SEVERAL VERY ELIGIBLE blocks, suitable for large institutions, for sale, on very easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—FOR SALE, WITH IMmediate possession, a desirable high-stoop medium-sized modern dwelling, well built, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—LARGE SIZE FOUR-STORY modern complete high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale very reasonably; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE MODERN FRESCOED beautifully improved dwelling, in 48th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; 20x45, lot 100 feet; possession; $19,500. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—54TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., 61x100 feet; for sale low; location unexceptionable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV., CORNER-STORE PROPerty, well rented, well located, for sale very reasonably; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone house on 39th-st. for sale. Terms easy. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND FRONTing the Park, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR sale and to rent. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 60TH AND 61ST STS., between 10th and 11th avs., for sale on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

PARK-AV.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, INcluding some desirable corners, for sale cheap. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD LOTS.—Entire fronts or single lots for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. PROPERTY.—VERY DEsirable corner for sale or to lease. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 54th-st., very near 5th-av., for sale. Terms to suit. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 11TH-AV., with a number of lots on the rear, for sale at a bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

TWO LOTS—ON 6TH-AV., NEAR 53D-ST., for sale. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 78th (100 feet wide) and 79th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE.—DUANE-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, lot with five-story brick building thereon.

EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Corner lot, near Sheriff-st., and four-story brick building thereon.

EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Large lot on corner of Willett-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front on 26th-st., near 6th-av.; will be sold low, or traded for improved City property or good mortgages. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A.—DESIRABLE STORE ON CORT-landt-st. for sale, or will be traded for dwelling-houses or mortgages, or would be rented to a good tenant. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL-SIZED ELEGANT dwelling for sale, at lowest market rate; possession; also, building lot, excavated, near by; both about 48th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED modern high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale low—31st-st. near 4th-av.; possession; also, full-sized dwellings, Murray Hill, 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE, VERY REASONABLY, in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x98.9; $36,000; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED PROPERTY

of about 20 acres,

three minutes from depot and Suspension Bridge,

to be built this year,

opposite the Dyckman estate,

for sale at less than half the prices realized at auction at

the Dyckman sales.

This property is capable of being divided up, and has an immense prospective value.

Terms very easy.

Full particulars of

M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; for sale at a bargain. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Staten Island farm, forty acres, well located, good dwelling and outbuildings; high ground; easy access; value, $20,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT,

UNFURNISHED,

THE 2-FEET BASEMENT HOUSE

NO. 26 EAST 22D-ST.

Apply on the premises, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN WEST 36TH-ST., A FIVE-story high-stoop brick house; ten rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER ON 5TH-AV.—Below 23d-st.; building four-stories, lot extra sized, for twenty-one years.

ALSO,

ON 5TH-AV.—Four stories, 26x70, lot 100 feet, for from one to fifteen years.

ALSO,

ON BROADWAY—Near 23d-st., a four-story full-sized building, for $8,000 per annum.

ALSO,

TO DRY GOODS MEN.—Upper or lower part, or entire building, five stories, 50x200 feet, on Broadway above Grand-st.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a first-class house near 5th-av. Principals only, with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE on the Hudson, within easy access of the City. Principals only, with full particulars, apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th-av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser. Principals only. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 130TH-ST., (near the BOULEVARD;) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV.; WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet west of 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 125, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 166 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 23d-st.

Sixty per Cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND 91ST-ST. AND ON WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—Four lots situate on the south-easterly corner of 5th-av. and 91st-st., being together 100 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 91st-st, adjoining the last-mentioned lot in the rear, 25 by 100 feet 8 inches.

WALKER-STREET.—The first-class four-story Nova Scotia-stone-front store and lot situate on the southerly side of Walker-st., west of and near Church-st., known as No. 23. The building covers nearly the entire lot. Lot 25 by 106 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two-story and attic brick buildings thereon, situate on the south-westerly corner of Washington and Watts sts., and known as Nos. 452 and 454 Washington-st.; No. 452 being 22 feet 10½ inches in width by 68 feet 3 inches in depth. No. 454 is 23 feet 9½ inches in width by 68 feet 2 inches in depth.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—ORDER OF BUSINESS, Nov. 16, 1870.—JOHN R. PITKIN, auctioneer, will, until further notice, establish MONDAYS and SATURDAYS as regular auction days at East New-York; the sales to commence at 2 P. M. each day, and, as per lists, to be announced before the Sales. Sales will also be made in New-York and Brooklyn, as per special notice, during the season of 1870 and 1871. The F. Griffith four lots on Crown Hill, Woodhaven, block No. 27, will head the new list; lot No. 27, block No. 9, and three lots on block No. 8, at East New-York, will be offered.

NOTE—Two lots, Nos. 9 and 11, block No. 8, sold for $1,300.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIrection of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Nineteen lots adjoining the Dyckman estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ES-TATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870,

due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s, 20 YEARS TO RUN,

sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Market, Irving, Germania, Security, Columbia, United States, Sterling, Niagara, Mercantile, Great Western, Mercantile Mutual, Guardian and others.

Insurance Stocks and Scrip wanted by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of two notes lost Nov. 29 inst. They were both drawn and indorsed by John Haviland—one dated Nov. 23, 1870, for $2,098 63-100, the other dated Nov. 25, 1870, for $2,519 31-100. The payment of them has been stopped, and all persons are forbid negotiating for the same. JOHN HAVILAND,
No. 267 Washington-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the West Virginia Wayne County Coal and Iron Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the office of GEO. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 111 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Dec. 1 will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on these days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS

from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,038,552 63; surplus, $154,551 68.

EXTRA INTEREST OF ONE MONTH will be allowed by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Dec. 1. Regular interest, six per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25, 1870.

The transfer-books of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be closed at the close of business on the 1st of December, and reopened on the morning of the 12th of December next.

Quarterly Dividend will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 10th of December. WM. BREWSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Eastern Division) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date. JENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN (Arkansas Branch) RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON BONDS of the Arkansas Branch will be paid IN GOLD at this office, free of Government taxes.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITan Gas-Light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1, next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE for lots in New-York Homestead Association—certificates at a premium only. Two lots to exchange.

Also wanted, a nice, gentle, family horse, top buggy, harness, and household furniture, in exchange for corner lot, only corner in New-York Homestead Association, Chatham, N. J.

Also four lots, very desirable, to close out certain blocks on Main-av., for good furniture, cash valuation.

Also a very valuable farm, 121 acres, for sale or exchange for house in New-York; located one hour and a quarter from New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good barn, house, hennery, granary, well, garden, fences, &c. O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer of Furniture and Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in

ROYAL WILTON, VELVET AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Just received, which will be added to our stock on MONDAY NEXT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of

PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS,
TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRIES,
SATIN DES INDE, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer during the SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in

LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL AND
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF

RICH DARK
CLOTH-COLORED
SILKS,

SUITABLE FOR SUITS AND DRESSES.

WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL MONDAY MORNING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS ON MONDAY NEXT, IN

CHEAP, MEDIUM
AND EXTRA RICH
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
LYONS
MANUFACTURE,
UNSURPASSED IN
QUALITY, VARIETY
AND
CHEAPNESS,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY,

NOW OPENING 500 CASES
PARIS AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c.,
STYLES WHICH CANNOT

be found elsewhere in this country. Unequaled in variety, style and price.

Also, Hosiery, White Goods, Small Wares, Laces and Embroidery, Silver-ware, Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Felt and Straw Goods, Bows and Ties, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

RIBBONS.

WORSTED PATTERNS.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
DOLLS AND DOLLS' ARTICLES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st., and 6th-av.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE.
VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

G. RICHMOND & CO.,

NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 19 Brevoort-place,

informs her customers that in consequence of retiring from business she is closing out the balance of her stock at greatly reduced prices.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Infants' Bonnets, elegant Velvet Hats. Great bargains. Feathers at half price. Birds and Ostrich Feathers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK noon, at the sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, to pay storage and advances, New American Air Light Company's Gas Apparatus, for manufacturing gas for private residences without fire.

1 machine for 60 lights cost $650.
1 machine for 40 lights cost $450.
1 machine for 20 lights cost $300.

This apparatus is in extensive use, and gives universal satisfaction, and will be put up by the manufacturer wherever desired by the purchaser.

JNO. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.—Carving knives and forks, pocket knives, razors, scissors, tea and table spoons, steel fire sets, coal hods, builders' hardware, coopers' tools, and truss hoops; carpenters', butchers', blacksmiths', machinists', ice and coachmakers' tools; farmers', planters', and gardeners' implements; boys' and gentlemen's tool chests, &c., in great variety, at CHARLES S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1	Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8	Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 30th November.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
India....Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa....Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia....Sat., Dec. 17	Acadia....Wed., Dec. 28
Europa....Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia....Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa....Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia....Sat., Jan. 7	Acadia....Wed., Feb. 8

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE....DAURE...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD....Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 4, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday. Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 3. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,).Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,).Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips....Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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Agent, A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
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DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 239 3d-av., over the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to care of grown children; has good City reference. Call on or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 313 East 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK; is a superior French, Spanish and German cook, or would go out by the day to serve dinners for parties; is fully capable; the best of City reference from the first families. Apply at No. 348 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (English,) situations, one as lady's maid, the other as nurse and seamstress, about the 6th or 7th of December. Address J. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for particulars.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a Protestant meat and pastry cook, who makes excellent bread, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Plimpton's building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable woman who can bring up a baby on the bottle, or take care of an invalid lady; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 250 East 31st-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress in a private family, or would take care of children and assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 222 East 29th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress, in a first-class private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse, a situation in a good family; would prefer taking a baby from birth; first-class references from present employer. Can be seen today at No. 49 3d-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of bringing up a baby by hand; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; can refer to her last employer. Call at No. 250 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; City or country; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 420 4th-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or to assist in chamber-work, if required, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dress-maker, engagements by the day; understands family sewing, children's clothes, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 420 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; will do fine washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, with best City references, as chamber-maid or waitress, and will assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as a first-class waitress; good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and ladies' fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to engage the washing of gentlemen or families; can wash, iron and understands French fluting. Call on ALICE CARR, No. 204 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; has good reference. Call at No. 154 West 23th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a large number of select servants, with excellent City references, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENTION!—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French and Irish servants can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

LADIES REQUIRING STYLISH AND moderate dress-making will be perfectly satisfied by calling on M. A. FERGUSON, 276 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid or waitress or nurse; will be obliging; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 392 2d-av., Room No. 7. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge from the birth; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at the store, No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 239 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; best of City references can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 236 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, in the country; is a good baker; understands pastries, game and soup; making butter, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 95 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; she will do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work, or mind children; the best of City reference; eleven years in one house. Apply at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would do chamber-work or plain sewing; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; understands all kinds of embroidering; can dress ladies' hair. Call at No. 443 East 15th-st. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, or private boarding-house; City reference. Call or address No. 215 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, or do light chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman; understands her business; has City reference; assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 East 18th-st., Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 28th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or family's washing; terms moderate. Call or address No. 270 7th-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse to one or two children; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 202 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do house-work in a private family. Apply at No. 342 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 148 East 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY THREE American, English and Scotch ladies, as working house-keepers; will make themselves generally useful, and work for the interest of their employers; are fully competent to take charge in a gentleman's house, hotel, or first-class boarding-house; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches, or would be willing to go as housekeeper in a small private family. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook, understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended; best City reference from her last place; is both willing and obliging. Apply at 229 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has one of her own; best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as good plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as thorough waitress; reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 288 3d-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 22d-st.

LADIES' AFTERNOON AND BALL dresses done up in the best style; puffing and fluting done; work done out by the day; would like the washing of a few families by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 245 East 34th-st., in the store.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 302 Bowery. MRS. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City reference from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in either City or country; can milk and take care of a furnace, and make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address J. M. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; the best of City reference given. Call or address L. D., at harness-store, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man a situation as book-keeper, porter or light work in a manufacturing business; good reference and security given. Address PENMAN, Jersey City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a single man with good City reference; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address W. R., No. 128 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF LONG experience, a situation as coachman in a private family; is perfectly competent in the management of stables. Address for two days W. J., at J. T. Stilling's, No. 32 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its capacities; has got the best of City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 53 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address for two days N. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady and capable man, with eleven years recommendation from the family he is now with. Apply at Sadler's No. 1,188 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman as a coachman; four years' reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 Chrystie-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a single man, lately arrived from Ireland; has testimonials of the highest order. Address P. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCH gardener, single man, a situation; understands the business in all its branches; first-class reference. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at his present situation, No. 29 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and will assist with the house-work; have good references. Address M. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young colored man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a competent man, single, who perfectly understands his business, and has good testimonials. Call or address P. L., No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can produce good reference. Call or address T. H. D., No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has best of City reference from his employers. Call or address M. S., private stable, No. 59 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO MAKE fires, work indoors, and make himself generally useful, by a German; can milk and drive. Address SCHILLINGER, No. 164 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, a German; intelligent, honest and faithful; highest references given. Address Box No. 2,286, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. G., No. 242 6th-av., boot-store, between 15th and 16th sts.

HELP WANTED.

TO LADIES.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY to act as assistant editor of a magazine not far from the City; one competent to write and select articles required. Address S. R. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating culture, experience and expectations.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE painter; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. N. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WIDE-AWAKE AND ENERGETIC agents wanted to canvass New-York.—To the right men a salary and liberal commission will be given. Apply, before 11 o'clock, to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PATENT MEDICINE.—WANTED — A Man who understands the Patent Medicine business and is a good Pharmaceutist. Address, stating experience and qualifications, F., Box 118, *Times* office.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—WANTED, TWO finishers. Apply at G. H. SANBORN & CO.'S, No. 78 Duane-st., between 12½ and 2 P. M. this day.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE. References required. No. 51 William-st., Room 9.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 81 4TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN COMMAND some capital and influence wishes to join some established house in the stock brokerage business. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR COATING IRON WITH TIN, &c.—Licenses for working under Edmund Morewood's patent of 4th September, 1866, will be granted on reasonable terms, on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

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BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A private family, occupying a large, double corner house, location first-class, within five minutes of Hamilton Ferry, and two minutes from Court-st. cars, to all ferries, would take a gentleman and lady, to whom they would give two very fine rooms—parlor and bedroom, fire-place in each, hot and cold water, and ample closets—at a very fair price. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office, or apply at Room 17, No. 42 Exchange-place.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 405 lower Post-office.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling to No. 30 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 133 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond-story front room, with bed-room adjoining; suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable price, at No. 128 and 130 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A ROOM, OR A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family, who have recently taken this house, will let rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with board; references.

TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE Rooms, on third floor, to let, with board; also, a pleasant room on fourth floor. No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 946 2d-av., near 50th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite and singly, to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 48 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND cold water, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A BEAUTIFULly-furnished second floor to let, with or without board; also single rooms; private table if desired.

NO. 297 5TH-AV.—SUITS OF ROOMS ON second and third floors, with or without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. References.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL private French family for a gentleman and his daughter, below 15th-st. Address HOBOKEN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 13. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(Established A. D. 1630,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The best endowed boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial; or students may choose their studies. Winter term, Dec. 8; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time, and charged proportionally. Board, washing and fuel, $4 per week. For catalogues, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES EVENING instruction in French from a lady teacher. The terms must be moderate. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced; classical music and singing; English, French, drawing; advanced or preparatory; highest references. Address C., Box 105 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED BY A FAMILY, about two hours from the City, fully competent to teach the English branches, French and Music. Address or call at No. 51 East 25th-st.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, and is qualified to teach the English branches, the languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON THE MORNING OF NOV. 29, from the residence of W. Simpson, West Morrisania, a pair of black CARRIAGE-HORSES, about fifteen hands high each; the smaller horse of the two has a white spot on the back, under the saddle-seat; the other is entirely black, and knuckled on the hind legs. Also, a light two-seated wagon, half top, blue cloth lining; two lap blankets, one blue, the other brown; a double set of silver-plated harness, with the letter L on the hip-straps. Any information of the same may be left at No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

FOUND—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 24th inst., in the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, a RING; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Address FINDER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

IF JOHN OR JAMES KELLY, LATELY of the Commercial House, Boston, Mass., will drop a line to P. S. B., Queens, Queens County, N. Y., they may hear of something to their advantage.

STRESA.—FORTY-SEVEN, SIX, THIRTY-ONE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.
HEBREW CHARITY FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.
HEBREW CHARITY FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.
HEBREW CHARITY FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.

ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

ADDRESS BY GOV. HOFFMAN.
ADDRESS BY GOV. HOFFMAN.
ADDRESS BY GOV. HOFFMAN.

MUSIC BY EBEN.
MUSIC BY EBEN.

The HEBREW CHARITY FAIR is for the joint benefit of the "Mount Sinai Hospital" and the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society." Will remain open three weeks (Sundays excepted.)

Saturdays, from 6 to 11 P. M.; Fridays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on other days from 2 to 11 P. M.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.
TO BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB DE L'HARMONIE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion: Mesdames Hallier-Dosy, Suzanne Thal, Leydeker, Rosa, Taillefer, MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Predigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Gavigny.

The entertainment of the evening will comprise:

COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
COMEDY,
VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
NOTICE.

The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Fourteenth-street Theatre.

FRENCH NATIONAL BAZAAR.

THREE NIGHTS MORE—NOV. 30, DEC. 1 and 2.
SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
EVERY DAY, from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M., in aid of the sufferers of the War in France.

Twenty tables, richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. GRAND CONCERT by the SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR. Under the direction of Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA. Mr. LEFRANC, of the Grand Opera, will sing again, by general request,

LES GIRONDINS.

Mme. HOLLIER DOSY, in full costume, will again produce

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Tickets of admission 25 cents, from 1 P. M. till 6 P. M. Tickets of admission $1, from 6 P. M. till 11 P. M. Season tickets $2, including three admissions; admission ones at the door.

IRELAND'S PRIMA DONNA,

ROSA D'ERINA,
STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 30,
At 8 o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT.
RONCONI, FILLIPPI, Mlle. TEDESCA, (Violinist,) HOFFMAN, MORA, and the song, "Rose of Ireland."

At this concert "The Rose of Erin" will sing selections from her extensive repertoire of the music and melodies of Ireland, as performed by her in Paris, London and Dublin, with the most complete success. Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets and programmes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

SELECT CONCERT

IN BEHALF OF THE FRENCH SUFFERERS IN THE PRESENT WAR at the HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

S. B. Mills, Mme. Lefranc and other distinguished artists have kindly offered their valuable assistance. Under the direction of Prof. E. Millet. Tickets, $2; to be had at the door on the night of the concert.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 A. M. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH's Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock, on same days. Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES will commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily).
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M., 4:15 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:40 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50 and 10 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at *3:30 P. M., (23d-st., *3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 1:45, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:45, 4, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; †3:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; †2:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M., and ‡11:15 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 9:30 A. M.; 1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and Third-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER,	WM. R. BARR,
General Superintendent.	Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping-coaches on through night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 30,
Barnett's Comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Mrs. John Sefton, and Miss Helen Tracy.

Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS in consequence of the early production of

THE NEW PLAYS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1—(second time) CASTE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 2—(fifth time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ P. M., THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, Dec. 5—(last time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY—(last time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, will be produced for the first time in America, with entirely NEW SCENERY and appointments, a comedy in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled

COQUETTES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT and Saturday Matinee, (for a short time,) the famous Parisian comedy, by Mr. Myron A. Cooney and N. Hart Jackson, entitled:

FERNANDE.

FERNANDE. Characters by Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Misses Ames, Mortimer, Norwood and Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Lewis, Mr. De Vere, Bascomb, Pierce, Mathison and others.

IN PREPARATION, an original, local and contemporaneous comedy, entitled SARATOGA!

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE SEASON 1870–71.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at

STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.

MR. CHARLES FISH, the callenge bare-back, somersault rider. Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs, Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c. 100 LITTLE CHILDREN WANTED, between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

LECTURES

THE FIFTH LECTURE

In the course before the
YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION
will be given at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6,
by
MISS KATE FIELD.
SUBJECT—"CHARLES DICKENS."

Tickets may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, No. 1,288 Broadway; at Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Son's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at the ticket-office, Association Hall, on the day of the lecture.

PROF. DOREMUS

Will deliver a Course of four illustrated Lectures on the *Triumphs of Modern Science*, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Admission to single Lecture, $1 50. Tickets for the Course, with reserved seats, $5. To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

Tickets for sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel, Brentano's Emporium, Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, Fowler & Wells', and Theatre Office, No. 114 Broadway.

JOHN G. SAXE, LL. D., WILL DELIVER his popular Rhymed Lecture, *Yankee Land*, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Shepherd's Fold. Tickets, 75 cents; sold at the principal Hotels and Book-stores, and at the Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steam-boat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 30th.10:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hugh G. Lambert, of Greenpoint, late of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register of Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1870.

n23-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be charged. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the approaching engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, the management is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT FOUR,
being the
106TH TO 112TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS,
Witnessed in two weeks by upward of
41,930.
delighted visitors.
THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS
and
INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS,
nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving
DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY—HAMLET.

HAMLET....Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY
OPHELIA....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
POLONIUS....Mr. MARK SMITH
QUEEN....Mme. PONISI

THURSDAY—AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Mr. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. JAMES MACE and Mr. VINING BOWERS.

In rehearsal, THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and first appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND. Performance will commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
THE LYSTER COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
in the BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, Benefit for the Musical Conductor, AD. NEUENDORFF. TANNHAUSER.

PHILHARMONIC—TWO RESERVED seats or a box or half a box wanted for the season. Address, stating locality and terms, EUTERPE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERsary of the "Association for Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females," will be held at the Asylum, No. 226 East 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock. The annual report will be presented and an address be made by Rev. Dr. Haight, of Trinity Church.

PROPOSALS.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertise," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 2d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
35 feet 4-inch Wire Rope.
539 feet 3½-inch Wire Rope.
2,716 feet 3-inch Wire Rope.
500 feet 2¾-inch Wire Rope.
134 feet 2½-inch Wire Rope.
869 feet 2¼-inch Wire Rope.
987 feet 2-inch Wire Rope.
722 feet 1¾-inch Wire Rope.
950 feet 1½-inch Wire Rope.
217 feet 1⅜-inch Wire Rope.
331 feet 1¼-inch Wire Rope.

All to have a hemp heart and to be of Robling's manufacture, or of a kind equal in all respects, and to be painted; also subject to examination and test.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.

jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 142 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

je15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.

ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.

au17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.

SARAH ACKERMAN,
Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.

s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 231 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870.

n30-law6mW* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAS TAYLER and IRA E. WALRAVEN against CHARLES A. BERGMANN.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, New-York, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $697 47, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 5, 1870.

EDWARD VAN NESS, No. 54 Wall-st.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of Kings County the 12th day of November, 1870.

n23-law6wW*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S LECTURE.

The Franco-Prussian War—A Discourse Before the Young Men's Universalist Association.

Association Hall was well filled by an attentive and evidently gratified audience last evening, to listen to a lecture by **JUSTIN McCARTHY** on "The Franco-Prussian War." This was the fourth of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Universalist Association of the City of New-York, and for an hour and a half the lecturer enchained the attention of his audience by an uninterrupted flow of chaste and appropriate language, as he described the circumstances which led to the war, the incidents of its prosecution and the chief actors in the bloody drama. It was something hazardous, he said, to attempt to tell the story of a conflict not yet over. It was like a man's attempting to tell a story and being compelled to break down in the middle of his tale, either because he had forgotten or was ignorant about it. He would attempt to tell the story of the motives, the rivalries which began and cluster around the struggle; and, however they might disagree as to merits or possibilities, there still remained certain points on which there could be no disparity of judgment. Whatever be the issues the war was commenced on a false pretence. For a cause so trivial that many have even now forgotten it, ten times the number of troops had been put in martial array that ever marched under **TURENNE** or **NAPOLEON** the Great. In Old England had grown up a part of the jurisprudence of the country whereby, as a creation of the law, John Doe or Richard Roe were nameless parties to the action, instead of the real parties in interest. So, in this case, France has begun the war in the name of a certain John Doe, in the person of a young Prince, a nephew of the King of Prussia. Spain, two years ago shook off one of the worst forms of tyranny then existing in Europe, and instead of accepting a republic, sent around to the courts of Europe begging some one to put on the fallen crown. After many refusals, she at last found a Prince unknown outside his family and diplomacy, who accepted the proffered dignity. The Emperor of the French, considering the honor of France insulted, demanded of the King of Prussia, whose nephew the Prince happened to be, that he be withdrawn, and that the King command such withdrawal. The King, though he had not been previously consulted in the matter, consented to do all he could to arrest the difficulty. The nephew formally renounced his claim, and all Europe thought the matter there ended. The Emperor **NAPOLEON**, however, thought the honor of France not only required the withdrawal of the Prince, but also a guarantee that no German Prince should ever in the future accept a similar offer. The King of Prussia, thinking he had done all that his dignity as a man and a sovereign permitted, refused to give any pledge for the future. He thought he had nothing to apologize for, and therefore refused to make an apology. Hence, on the 15th of March last, France declared war, the first impulse to which was the waning popularity of the Emperor. He had, a short time previously, put in operation the process known as the *plebiscitum*, a process whereby the vote of every male adult in the country was obtained. The result was that more than two-thirds were in favor of perpetuating the Napoleonic dynasty. It must be remembered that a large proportion of this majority was composed of the ignorant who are under the rule of Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and all their subordinates, down to the lowest. On the other hand it was found, with surprise, that a portion of the minority vote came from the army. Thus came upon the Emperor the astounding assurance that his power had waned with the army, and he took advantage of it to declare war. Ever since 1866 France had practically declared war against Prussia. Prussia having gone into a war with Austria, and crushed her, from that moment claimed military rivalry with France, as a great military Power. The dream of French painters, poets, artists, politicians and people had been the left bank of the Rhine, while that river had been in its associations, its history, its poetry theoretically German, and it was the passion of the German heart to make it practically so. Two centuries ago the territory with the fortress of Strasbourg had been wrested from Germany, and the French sought to make their national boundaries still more symmetrical by stretching out Alsace. For want of unity, Germany was compelled to submit, and was prevented from asserting her right to a river which was as exclusively and clearly hers, as is the Mississippi American, or the Thames English. The opportunity now seemed favorable to appeal to the vanity of the French to divide Prussia from the South German States, secure the coveted territory, and perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty for another generation. France had been arming, and in the language of the President of her Senate to the Emperor, they had been preparing four years, and victory was deemed secure. The lecturer ran rapidly through the preparations for the active campaign, the circumstances attending the departure of the Emperor, the delay which permitted Prussia to take the offensive, the determination of the German people, the assignment of painters and historians for the French victories, the bungling of the Emperor as a military leader, the rejection of **McMAHON**'s plan of campaign, the surrender at Sedan, and the last humiliation at Metz, in a graphic and eloquent strain. The King of Prussia he characterized as an honest, stupid man of his word, who knows his military worth and does not aspire above it. **VON MOLTKE** was the eye of Germany, the greatest General of the age, and the first brilliant example of a mere book-General putting his theory into successful practice. **BISMARCK** was the brains and heart of Germany, who deceived the diplomats of Europe by telling them exactly what he intends to do. On the other hand France had no great Generals, or any capable of commanding above a division. Up to the moment when **NAPOLEON** was dethroned, he thought his audience would agree with him that Germany had been altogether in the right; but France, having dethroned the accepted author of the war and organized a Republic, some may say the war should cease, and the German and French people recognize each other as brothers. Those who entertain such an idea must remember that the French people did not dethrone the Emperor because he had made war on Prussia, but because he had not; because he had dictated peace in Berlin, but because he had not; not because he had gone to war for the boundary of the Rhine, but because he had failed to accomplish his purpose. Had he been successful, he would have returned the adored of the French people, and perpetuated his dynasty for another generation. In conclusion, he contended that Prussia had as much right to insist on the surrender of the fortresses and territory which, for two centuries, had been used against her for aggressive purposes, as the United States would have to take Canada if England had made war to acquire a part of Maine and New-York. It was the duty of Germany to demand guarantees against French aggression, as it would be of the United States to demand them against England under similar circumstances.

DISMEMBERED POLAND.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Polish Revolution—An Interesting Occasion.

The fortieth anniversary of the breaking out of the revolution in Poland, was celebrated last night by the Polish residents of this City at Clinton Garden, in Clinton-street. The hall was decorated with the national flags of the two most important nationalities of the Slavonic race,—the Polish flag, combining the emblems of Livland in the centre, and two Bohemian flags on the right and left. The speakers' stand was tastefully decorated with the American colors. The national flag of Poland, displayed on this occasion, bore the following inscription: "Pro nostra et vestra libertate." The arrangements were in charge of a committee, of which Mr. **THEO. JANISKI** was the presiding officer, and were complete in every respect. The meeting, which was composed to a large extent of ladies, was, after the assembly had been entertained by the performances of a band of musicians, called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, whereupon Mr. **KULIKOWSKI** was called upon to preside. Mr. **JENDRZEJEWSKI** was appointed Secretary by a unanimous vote of the assembly. The Chairman, in a brief address, reviewed the career of the Polish nation and its repeated struggles to regain its independence, and the perfidious action of the Powers which combined to dismember this ancient nation. The speaker concluded with a patriotic discourse on the prospects of Poland, expressing his confidence that the time will come when the Polish nation will again be free and an independent and a prosperous nation. The speaker was heartily applauded throughout. The assembly was thereupon entertained by a performance of a Polish vocal organization, which chanted a national song, commencing as follows: "Jeszere Polska niezquingta," which was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Spirited and patriotic addresses were thereupon delivered by Dr. **HILCHEN ZALEWSKI JEDREJOUSKI**, Drs. **MACKIEWIEZ**, **ROMER**, **CHORACK** and **DICTULECKI**, all full of patriotic allusions to the past of Poland, and full of hope and confidence in the restoration of its ancient prosperity and independence hereafter.

The number of the natives of Poland resident in this City is estimated at three or four thousand. They are represented by two Societies, one of which is political, and the other benevolent in its purposes. The celebration concluded with a *soirée dansante*, which was enjoyed until a late hour.

Arms for France.

The steam-ship *Ville de Paris* sailed for Havre, yesterday afternoon, having been detained since Saturday by the orders of the French Consul. Her departure was witnessed by a large number of sympathizers with the French cause, who crowded the decks of the vessel prior to her sailing, and after she left the boat cheered her vigorously on her way. The cargo of this steamer consists almost entirely of arms and munitions of war, as follows: [illegible] of guns, 10,967 cases of cartridges, 1,416 cases of rifles, 260 cases of carbines, 260 cases of revolvers, and 25 cases of artillery harness.

The steam-ship *Erie* also sailed, yesterday, "for Cowes and orders," and is undoubtedly destined for Havre, as the cargo was shipped by the same parties who loaded the *Ontario*, and who have been loading the steamers of the French line. Her freight list embraced 16,856 cases of cartridges, 6,040 cases of muskets, and 88 cases of carbines.

ERIE LITIGATION.

The Fisk and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Suit—Argument of a Motion to Change the Place of Trial from this City to Albany.

A motion was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge **BRADY**, to change the place of trial of an action from this City to the City and County of Albany. The cause is entitled **JAMES FISK, Jr.**, against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, **JOSEPH H. RAMSEY** and twenty-nine other defendants. The complaint of Mr. **FISK** charges Mr. **RAMSEY** with a fraudulent issue of stock of the Company named. The application to remove the place of trial is made by nearly all of the defendants, and is based on an affidavit of Mr. **RAMSEY**, to the effect that the railroad is nowhere within 140 miles of New-York; that the offices of the Company are at Albany, and that twenty-one of the most important witnesses live there, and nineteen other witnesses, important and material to the defendants, live on or near the line of the road, and hence that they are much more convenient to Albany than to New-York. They also say that many of the matters at issue are matters publicly known in Albany; that all the transactions took place in Albany, and that the numerous and bulky books of the Company, which will be needed on the trial, are all in Albany.

Mr. **FIELD**, counsel for the plaintiff, took a preliminary objection that the affidavit of merits being made only by Mr. **RAMSEY** and other defendants having other interests, it was insignificant for the purpose of this motion.

The objection, as a preliminary one, was overruled.

Mr. **HALE**, for defendant, briefly stated the substance of the complaint and answers and the issues growing out of them, claiming that on every one of them it was evident from the issues themselves that the testimony relating to them was all, or nearly all, in Albany.

Mr. **FIELD** read an affidavit in opposition showing that when Mr. **FISK**, with the receiver in his company, went to Albany, he was met with threats of his life, with violent ejectment from the office; that this was followed by publications in the papers in the same strain of prejudice and bias, while from the Courts of Albany County proceeded what Mr. **FIELD** characterized as the most extraordinary series of injunctions that ever issued from a Court of Justice. Mr. **FIELD** read from the papers of Albany several articles to show that the matter was made a city matter against the plaintiff. Hence arguing that justice could not be secured in that city. He also read Mr. **FISK**'s own affidavit to the effect that most of the defendants are in New-York; that the real transactions must have been devised and practically completed in New-York; that in the suit of the People *vs.* **RAMSEY** the counsel had agreed that from local excitement fair trial could not be had in the Third (Albany) District; that a great number of witnesses, all named in the affidavit, were necessary witnesses for him; among these were Mr. **TRACY**, the counsel for Mr. **RAMSEY**, and most of the leading railroad men. He says, further, that but few of the books of the Company would be needed for this trial.

Mr. **HALE**, arguing for the motion, claimed that newspaper articles and orders in other suits were a new basis of resisting a motion. If it were, then, there was no reason for retaining it here, for here the newspapers had not been without comments on the plaintiff. The affidavit of the clerk of Mr. **FIELD** was, that there were 500 men around the office. Well, Albany was a large county, and had in it some respectable men and some judges of good repute. He would agree that none of those 500 men should have anything to do on the jury to try on this case. Something more was needed than mere vague aspersions on the feelings of a community.

The other ground was that certain Judges were unfair to them. As for the two Judges who had been especially referred to, neither of them would try this case. As for the others, he thought they presented a fair array of Justices. Perhaps what Mr. **FISK** feared was that they would deal out too strict justice. He had placed this motion simply on the ground of convenience of witnesses. He had not dragged in the competence of Judges in any way. That, the other side had done. The number of witnesses was not decisive. He did not know how many the other side had named. They had sixty-six witnesses in New-York, and three in Brooklyn.

Mr. **HALE** had anticipated that they would find the plaintiff swearing to more witnesses than they had named, but it was well settled that the facts of the case, rather than the number of witnesses, were decisive in a motion of this kind. As for the books, though Mr. **ENSYN** had sworn that the books of the railroad were once removed to Rochester without inconvenience to the Company, was Mr. **ENGYN** the judge? The Court was the party to decide whether that inconvenience was not of itself a sufficient ground for the removal.

Mr. **FIELD**—The complaint set out the sale of 2,400 shares to **GROESBECH** and his friends for 25 cents on the dollar, and the demand against them was to pay up the other 75 cents—an entirely New-York transaction, a Wall-street transaction. The second cause of action was that at night other stock was subscribed for at 5 cents on the dollar, and that five per cent. was obtained by pledging funds of the Company with **GROESBECH** & Co., of New-York. A third charge was that Mr. **RAMSEY** had subscribed for 5,000 shares in the name of **DABNEY, MORGAN** & Co., a New-York house, which now they sought to repudiate. The main portion of the witnesses named by the defendant, were merely to prove a counter-conspiracy by the plaintiff. The removing of the case would be a great delay—a useless delay. This motion could as well have been made last March as now. To grant it now would be to postpone the case for two months, while here it would be reached in December.

In conclusion, counsel said that on a motion made the other day in behalf of **RAMSEY**, which his Honor was pleased to grant, **RAMSEY**'s counsel, referring to the dismissal of **RAMSEY**'s complaint, in his closing remarks, treated them to this touching piece of eloquence, which he would read from manuscript: "The counsel of the Company asked his extra allowance. The Judge required an affidavit showing the value of the property involved and declared that he would allow 5 per cent. This, said allowance, will be 5 per cent on $100,000,000. This transaction occurred in the nineteenth century and before the judicial tribunal of a people who boast of their civilization and justice. Language fails when an attempt is made to characterize it. "As this was said in the closing argument, no opportunity was given for answering it. But now when another motion is made on behalf of the same party, he took occasion to say that such was not the language used at that time by either Court or counsel. It would have been the fitting pendant to two allowances which the people of this State have heard of—one for $20,000 to the very counsel who now so touchingly speaks of an imaginary case, the other for $92,000 to the client on whose behalf he speaks.

Mr. **HALE**, in behalf of the defendants, made a few remarks in reply, reiterating the reasons why they wished the place of trial in the City of Albany, instead of this City. First, they were entitled to it on account of the convenience of witnesses; second, because they could get more even and exact justice meted out to them in Albany than here, and third, he believed if that were any reason, the action could be tried sooner there than here.

Mr. **FIELD** did not believe that Albany justice was any better than New-York justice.

Mr. **HALE**—Oh no, you do not believe in justice in Albany, or anywhere else except it may be New-York.

Mr. **FIELD** said the case could be tried sooner in this City than in Albany. There was to be a Special Term here, commencing next Monday, whereas there was no term in Albany until the last of January.

Judge **BRADY** remarked that he understood there would be about five hundred cases on the calendar. As he was to hold the Court, he was very certain that all of them would not be tried in one term.

After some further discussion the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

Interesting Cases Before Judge Bedford, Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge **BEDFORD**, yesterday, **GEORGE LELAND**, a Ninth Ward politician, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by **JAMES McVEENEY**. Previous to the December election of 1869 some ill-feeling existed between both parties, and, at a Republican primary, they came into collision, and blows resulted. **McVEENEY** getting the worst of the fight, made the charge of assault. Judge **BEDFORD** said the case arose out of political animosity, and fined the prisoner $50.

GEORGE SMITH and **JOHN WILLIAMS**, alias Michael Brennan, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for five years.

HENRY HISSIG, a Hebrew, and a native of Germany, was placed on trial, charged by his cousin, **IDA SCHWAB**, with seduction. Considerable interest was excited in the result among the members of the Bar, it being the first case held in the Court which comes under the provisions of the Seduction law. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication. The jury had not returned a verdict when the Court adjourned.

The French National Subscription.

According to the official statement of M. **AMEDEE VOTABLE**, of the French Subscription Committee in this City, the subscription in aid of the wounded soldiers of France during the past week amounted to $3,784 96. The amount of subscriptions previously received is $54,011 23, making a total of $57,796 19. The disbursements amount to $34,587 67, leaving a balance of $23,208 52 in the hands of the Treasurer. The French Society at Cincinnati has raised $750 in aid of the French relief fund, the proceeds of a concert given under the auspices of this Society.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The corner-stone of the Seamen's Exchange Building, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, directly opposite the Sailors' Home, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by **GEORGE M. ROBESON**, Secretary of the Navy. The ceremony will be of much interest, as addresses will be delivered by Gov. **HOFFMAN**, Mayor **HALL**, Rev. **STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.**, and **WILLIAM A. BOOTH**. The building is to be erected under the auspices of the New-York Seamen's Association, of which **C. C. DUNCAN** is the President. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the guests will partake of a dinner to be served in the dining-room of the Sailors' Home, by the Superintendent of the institution, Mr. **ALEXANDER**.

The Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, has called Rev. **C. S. ROBINSON**, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn, but more recently pastor of the American Chapel at Paris, to occupy its pulpit. The call has been accepted, and the new pastor will enter upon his duties on Sunday next. He will receive a salary of $6,000 per year, together with the free use of a very comfortable parsonage.

KATE DAVENPORT, a miserable-looking creature, living in the purlieus of Thomas-street, was arraigned before Justice **HOGAN**, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having snatched a silver watch, value $18, from the vest pocket of **MARTIN HEFFERNAN**, a stranger in the City. The prisoner handed the time-piece to a male confederate, who escaped arrest. **KATE** was held to answer at Special Sessions, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **FOWLER**, **JOHN COLLINS**, **JOHN RUSSELL** and **WM. FERRILL** were charged with breaking into the residence of **MATHEW FOLEY**, No. 139 West Nineteenth-street, and stealing a quantity of brass and lead, worth $200. The prisoners were discovered on the premises after having broken the locks with some iron instrument. They were held to answer in default of bail.

JOHN C. CORNISH was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **FOWLER**, on a charge of feloniously assaulting **JOHN JEFFERS**, of No. 39 Wall-street. The assault originated in a drunken quarrel, when the prisoner drew a knife with which he stabbed his opponent in the side and arm, injuring him severely. **CORNISH** admitted having committed the offense, but urged that he was compelled to resort to it in self-defense. He was held for trial.

A meeting of a General Committee of the Assistant Marshals lately employed in taking the census of the Southern District of New-York, will be held at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-street, this (Wednesday) evening. Important business relative to extra compensation for their work will be transacted, and it is probable that a committee will be appointed to go to Washington to urge the claim.

Rev. Father **TRAINOR**, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, died of pneumonia at 5 o'clock P. M., Monday, at his residence, No. 30 Mott-street, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He received a part of his classical course at Derry Seminary, in his native land. He came to this country and entered St. John's College in 1853, where he prosecuted his studies in philosophy and theology. He was ordained a priest by the Most Reverend Archbishop **HUGHES** May 3, 1857, and in July of the same year he was made assistant pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration on Mott-street. In or about the year 1862 he was made pastor of that Church, and filled the charge up to the time of his death. He was a man of great talent, and his loss will be deeply felt.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. **ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM**, of No. 709 Seventh-avenue, charged **SAMUEL BRIGGS**, a jeweler, doing business at No. 450 West Forty-fourth-street, with refusing to return a gold watch and some gold trinkets which she gave him to repair. The value of the property is $175. **BRIGGS** stated that necessity compelled him to pawn them, and that he was not able to redeem them. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer by Justice **BIXBY**.

FRANCIS BRADY, of No. 24 Oak-street, a laborer, was arrested, yesterday, by the Fourth Ward Police, on a charge of stealing $50 and a suit of clothes, valued at $30, from **THOMAS CAHILL**, residing in the same house. The larceny was committed on the 24th inst., and the prisoner had a portion of the stolen clothing on his person when arraigned before Justice **HOGAN**, at the Tombs. He was according committed.

An attempt was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, to set fire to the shanty in Sixty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, owned by **MICHAEL DONNELLY**, by some one placing a lot of lighted shavings under it. They were discovered, however, and extinguished by Patrolman **BYRNES**, of the Thirty-first Precinct, before any damage was done. The Police have as yet discovered no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

JOHN MAHAN, a longshoreman, living at No. 290 Tenth-avenue, was found yesterday morning, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, by Patrolman **CLAYTON**, of the Sixteenth Precinct, insensible and bleeding from a wound in the head, which had apparently been caused by a slung-shot. He was taken home by the patrolman, but the Police do not appear to have obtained any further details of the affair.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge **WOODRUFF**, **LUCIUS M. SAWYER**, a colored waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, was placed on trial for illegal voting at the last election. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but evidence was adduced showing that at the time he was suffering from softening of the brain. The jury convicted the prisoner with a recommendation to mercy. He was remanded.

PHILIP CORRELL was arrested and taken before Commissioner **SHIELDS**, yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill of the National Shoe and Leather Bank upon **ELIAS MORRIS**, No. 495 Canal-street, and several others. The prisoner stated that he won the bill at a target excursion. He was held for trial in $2,000 bail.

JOHN COFFEE was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **FOWLER**, with stealing a horse and a set of harness worth $315, the property of **CHRISTOPHER McGRAIN**, of No. 417 West Sixteenth-street. The horse was stolen about noon on Monday, and at 10 o'clock in the evening was discovered in possession of the prisoner. He was committed to answer.

The case of Shepherd *vs.* the United States Nickel Company, which has been several times before Judge **CARDOZO**, on a motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction, came on again yesterday, before that Judge in Room No. 13, but before the merits were discussed to much extent, the Court adjourned. All the papers relied upon by both sides are now before the Court.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held at the rooms No. 63 William-street, to-morrow at 1 P. M., at which important business will be transacted. The members are going to work in earnest about certain matters that demand their serious consideration.

Rev. **H. M. GALLAGER**, of Brooklyn, will deliver his interesting lecture, "Put Money in thy Purse," in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of Fifty-second-street, on Friday evening. Mr. **GALLAGER** is an eloquent speaker, and his lecture is full of good points.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **SHANDLEY**, **FRANCIS WILLIAMS**, a barber, was held to answer for attempting to commit a burglary on board the steamship *Connecticut*, now lying in the harbor.

In the case of **EMIL LOUIS**, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill, Commissioner **DAVENPORT** yesterday decided to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner **SHIELDS**, **LOUIS MEYER** was held to await the action of the Grand Jury for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it.

EDWARD J. MALLEN, a cooper, aged fifteen years, died, yesterday, at No. 389 Cherry-street, of tetanus, produced by a fracture of the arm on the 15th inst. An inquest will be held by Coroner **SCHIRMER**.

RIPLEY MARSHALL, aged fifty-one, attempted to stab his wife **MARIE**, and **FRANCIS MURPHY** at No. 73 Washington-street, yesterday. He was arrested and held for trial by Justice **HOGAN**, at the Tombs.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the wood-molding establishment of **J. DIDIEN**, No. 207 Centre-street, doing a damage of $1,000, principally by water, to the stock, and $100 to the building.

JAMES MURPHY, aged twelve years, of No. 414 Greenwich-street, yesterday fell from a house in Hudson-street, near Spring, and was severely injured. He was taken home by the Police.

JAS. HAWTHORNE, aged fifty-six, a native of England, dropped dead in his room, yesterday, at No. 188 Carystie-street. Coroner **ROLLINS** was notified.

JOHN ALBERS, aged seven years, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 59 Crosby-street, from unknown causes.

The bodies of two dead infants were found yesterday, in the Tenth Ward, and sent to the Morgue.

The infant of **CATHARINE JOHNSON** was found dead in bed, yesterday, at No. 14 Baxter-street.

BROOKLYN.

CARLO BASSINI, the well-known music-teacher and composer, who died on Sunday last, was buried in Green-Wood, yesterday. In the Church of Dr. **SPEAR**, at the corner of Clinton and Amity streets, appropriate services were held, and an eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of the departed by Rev. Mr. **COLLAN**, City Missionary.

E. C. BERGEMAN and **ANTHONY HILDEBRAND**, the will-forgers, who were convicted in the City Court on Thursday last, were brought up for sentence, yesterday, before Judge **McCUE**, but their counsel having raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Court, the case was postponed until Saturday.

There were 135 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—thirty-six men, thirty-three women, forty-one boys and twenty-five girls. Of these, three died of small-pox; nine of disease of the brain; twenty-three of consumption, and the remainder of general troubles.

LONG ISLAND.

A few days since as the vehicles on the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-boat were landing at Hunter's Point, some difficulty occurred between one of the drivers of Mr. **STEINER**, and an express man named **McMANN**, in reference to the precedence in leaving the boat. The driver of Mr. **STEINER**'s wagon, who had a very heavy truck, without regard to **McMANN**, who was at that time leaving the boat, crowded his horses on to the bridge, crushing the express wagon of **McMANN** and throwing his horse into the passenger gangway. A number of passengers were injured, and one lady, a resident of the Point, seriously. The horse fell upon her, and she was extricated with considerable difficulty, but not until she had received a number of kicks from the animal. The case was brought before Justice **MADDEN**, of Long Island City, and is not yet decided.

In the case of a conductor of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, who is charged with assault and battery for attempting to put a lady off a train for refusing to pay full fare, the jury were out three hours and disagreed, and were discharged.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of County Supervisors met yesterday, at Richmond, **SAMUEL R. BRICK, Jr.**, in the chair, to audit accounts and receive contracts for the opening and repair of roads and avenues. The extension of New-York-avenue will, it is estimated, cost upward of $68,000.

The steamers on the North Shore line began running on their Winter time-table yesterday. The last boat from Factoryville daily for the season will leave at 5:20 P. M., and from Dey-street at 6½ P. M.

JOHN DWYER and **HENRY BURNER**, members of a target company from Brooklyn, had a fight, yesterday, on their return to the landing from Elm Park. **DWYER** clubbed **BURNER** badly about the head. No complaint having been made, the parties proceeded homeward.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. **JOHN WIGGINS**, druggist, at the corner of Broadway and Railroad-avenue, White Plains, while conversing on Monday evening with a carpenter who was doing some work for him, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in the arms of the latter, in a fit of apoplexy. Coroner **BATHGATE** was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, who was about twenty-eight years of age.

MILES KELLY, while engaged in blasting rock on Nepperhan-avenue, Yonkers, yesterday, attempted to open a keg of powder with a hammer and chisel, when a spark from the steel tool fell on the powder and caused an explosion by which **KELLY** was very seriously, if not fatally injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDGAR W. AYRES, a photographer, doing business in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was committed for trial by Judge **MARTINDALE**, yesterday, for circulating obscene books among young boys, and for other disgusting offences. **AYRES** has hitherto borne a good character and moved in good society. His bail was fixed at $2,500, and being unable to raise it he was sent to prison.

The hod-carriers, fifteen in number, employed upon Mr. **CHARLES COMPTON**'s new building in Market-street, Newark, gave notice yesterday that they would work no longer unless their wages should be increased from $2 to $2 25. They also gave notice that they would prevent any other laborers from taking their places. The contractor sent word to the Police Station, and when at noon the hod-carriers attempted to put their threat into execution, they found a squad of policemen on hand ready to arrest them. They then applied to be taken back.

Mr. **EDGAR FARMER** has been elected President of the Essex County Bible Society. Among the Vice-Presidents are Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Rev. Drs. Stearns, Crane, Meir, Smith, Craven, Tiffany, Terhune, Berry, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, and Mayor Ferry, of Orange.

FRANK WILLIAMS, a colored barber employed on the steam-boat *Connecticut*, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, by Detective **MAHON**, upon suspicion of having stolen $172 and several watches from the ticket-office of the steam-boat.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company will commence the erection of a new iron bridge over the Passaic River, near Centre-street, Newark, next Spring, in place of the wooden structure now used.

ROBERT G. AUSTIN, a Newark telegraph operator, was arrested for bigamy yesterday. He is said to have two wives, one at No. 54 Macdougal-street, New-York, and the other at No. 30 Orchard-street, Newark.

CHARLES WATSON, a colored sailor, employed on a vessel lying at the foot of Federal-street, Camden, was yesterday arrested for attempting to kill his employer, Capt. **CARLISLE**.

The City Treasurer of Hoboken offers a reward of $500 for the bonds and money stolen from his office by burglars on Friday night last.

The Essex County Road Board have paid $100,000 in county bonds to property-owners for right of way for new avenues.

The strike of workmen at the Weehawken oil docks has ended, all the old hands being reinstated at the reduced wages.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—By order of the War Department just issued, the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service at Cincinnati is requested to forward in detachments of convenient size, 500 recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot, to Atlanta, Ga., where they will be reported on their arrival to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to the Eighteenth Infantry.

At their own request, Lieuts. Ira W. Trask and C. H. Frederick, are by direction of the President, honorably discharged from the service, under the provisions of the act of Congress.

Master Samuel Ames, Ensign William A. Hadden, Pay-master J. A. Smith, Chief Engineer George G. Barry, First Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, Second Assistant Engineers Levi T. Safford, Albert Dixon and John A. Tobin, and Carpenter L. Hanscom, are ordered to the *California* on the 10th of December. Lieut.-Commander J. H. Sands is detached from the Washington Navy-yard; passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Culbreth, from the New-York Navy-yard; Assistant Pay-master J. C. Burnett, from the receiving-ship *Vandalia*; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ross, from the *Tallapoosa*; Lieuts. J. C. Morony and Ed. T. Strong, and Boatswain H. E. Barnes from the receiving-ship *Ohio*. Acting Gunner Chas. Moran and Sail-maker Nicholas Tyrrell, from the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Ensigns Horace A. Blanchard and Henry O. Handy, from the Boston Navy-yard, are all ordered to the *California* on the 10th of December. Ensigns M. Bolles, F. M. Symonds, A. A. Boyd, J. S. Jacob, E. H. Green, W. L. Field, E. W. Very, Alfred Force and W. H. Reeder are detached from the *Delaware*, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—American Securities opened quiet and closed firmer. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¾ P. M.	4¼ P.M.
Consols for money	92⅝	93	93
Consols for account	92⅝	93	93
United States 5-20s, 1862	88	88¼	88¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87⅜	87⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	89½	..	89⅝
United States 10-40s		..	86¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	110¼	111	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	20	20¼	20¼
At. & Gt. West. R.R. Shares	28	..	28

FRANKFORT, Nov. 29.—United States Bonds active. Five-twenties opened at 94¼, and closed at 94⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 4½ P. M.—**COTTON**—The market opened firm and closed steady. Middling Upland opened and closed at 9⅛d.@9¼d., and Middling Orleans at 9⅜d.@9½d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for speculation and export. **TRADE REPORT**.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. **BREADSTUFFS** closed dull; the opening quotations were: Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ℔ cental for California White; Red Western Spring, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for new; Red Winter, 10s. 6d.; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,500 quarters, of which 32,500 were American. Flour, 24s. ℔ bbl. for Western. Corn, 31s. ℔ quarter for new. Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. **PROVISIONS**—Pork buoyant at 102s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 115s. ℔ tierce for new. Bacon, 55s. ℔ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. The Provision market closed firm.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—**TALLOW**, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta **LINSEED**, 59s. 6d. Refined **PETROLEUM**, 1s. 6¾d.@1s. 7d. ℔ gallon. Spirits **TURPENTINE** quoted at 32s. ℔ cwt.; the market is bare; sales have been made at 33s. ℔ cwt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—**PETROLEUM** is quoted at 13 marc-bancos 8 schillings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—**EXCHANGE** unchanged. **FLOUR**—Spring Extras dull and lower. **WHEAT**—No. 2 quiet at $1@$1 02¾, cash and seller December; during the afternoon active and firm at $1 03¼, seller December, for No. 2. **CORN** dull at 60c.; during the afternoon inactive. **OATS** dull and lower at 39½c. for No. 2. **RYE** quiet and steady at 70c. for No. 2. **BARLEY** dull at 71c. **HIGHWINES** quiet at 84c., wood-bound. **PROVISIONS** dull and weak. **MESS PORK**, $19 25@$19 50, cash. **LARD**, 12c., cash; 13¼c., seller all December and January. **LIVE HOGS** closed tame at $6 25@$6 75. Dressed Hogs at $7@$7 50, dividing on 200 lbs. **CATTLE**—Upper grades steady and firm; others dull; sales at $2 75@$6 50. **RECEIPTS**—5,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. **SHIPMENTS**—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 500 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** in good export demand; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 25 bales; coastwise, 725 bales; total, 860 bales; exports, coastwise, 775 bales; stock, 4,632 bales. **FLOUR** dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$8 25; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. **WHEAT** dull; Choice White, $1 70@$1 80; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 65; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 70; Fair to Good, $1 35@$1 47; Common, $1 10@$1 20; Indiana and Ohio, $1 30@$1 35. **CORN** dull and lower; White, 73c.@75c.; Yellow, 80c.@82c. **RYE** firm at 75c.@85c. **OATS** dull at 50c.@53c. **MESS PORK** dull at $23@$24. **BACON** quiet; Rib Sides none; Shoulders none received; Clear Ribs, 17½c. **HAMS**, 20c. **LARD** quiet at 14½c. **WHISKY** quiet and scarce at 91c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 29.—**FLOUR** steady and unchanged; sales, 2,600 bbls.; $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. **WHEAT** quiet and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 30. **CORN** quiet at 82c. **OATS** quiet but firm; sales, 700 bushels Western at 58c. **BARLEY** inactive; stock in store this morning was 95,000 bushels. **RYE** and **PEAS** nominal. **CORN-MEAL**, $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. **HIGHWINES**, 89½c. Canal **FREIGHTS**—Wheat, 11½c.; Barley, 9½c.@10c. to New-York. Railroad **FREIGHTS**—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5 ℔ ton. Lake **IMPORTS**—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 6,900 bushels; Peas, 5,400 bushels; Lumber, 446,000 feet. Canal **EXPORTS**—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 95,000 bushels; Malt, 9,900 bushels; Lumber, 226,000 feet.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—**RECEIPTS**—112 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 106,000 bushels Oats. Canal **SHIPMENTS**—16,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. Railroad **SHIPMENTS**—73,000 bushels Corn. **FLOUR** quiet; millers firm and buyers holding off. **WHEAT** active; sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at about $15; 6,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee on private terms; 9 car-loads Amber Winter at $1 35. **OATS** dull at 52c. **CORN** dull; sales, 4,000 bushels New Western at 70c.; No. 2 Western held at 73c. **RYE** firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Western at 90c. Other articles unchanged. **CATTLE** dull and ¼c. lower; sales, 30 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,548 lbs., at $6 87½; 128 Ohio Steers, averaging from 1,073 lbs. to 1,384 lbs. at $5 75@$6 25; 86 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,194 lbs., at $6 37½. **SHEEP** opened dull; sales, 422 Ohio, averaging 82 lbs., at $4. **HOGS** dull and lower; quoted at $6 30@$6 50 for Common to Extra; transactions light.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** steady with a moderate demand; Middling, 15¼c. **FLOUR** dull and lower; Family, $5 40@$5 55. **WHEAT** dull and drooping; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 17. **CORN** quiet and unchanged. **RYE**—Concessions necessary to sell. **OATS**—Concessions necessary to sell. **MESS PORK** unchanged. **LARD** in good demand at full rates; sales, 2,000 lbs. prime steam at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Kettle, 12c.@12¼c.; demand chiefly for steam. **BULK MEATS** closed dull; Half-cured Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Live **HOGS** dull and lower at $6@$6 25; receipts, 12,000 head. **WHISKY** dull and drooping; nominally, 83c.@84c. **EXCHANGE**, 1-10 off.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** quiet at 14¾c.@15c. **FLOUR** dull and unchanged. **WHEAT** quiet; No. 2 Spring Chicago $1 02@$1 04; afternoon dull and firm; Inspected lots higher; No. 2 Red Winter $1 27. **CORN** declining; sales at 57c.@58c. for Yellow. **OATS** heavy; sales at 42½c.@45c. **BARLEY** heavy; sales at 96c.@$1. **RYE** easier at 65c.@70c. **WHISKY** firm at 86c. **TOBACCO** firm. **HEMP** and **BAGGING** unchanged. **PROVISIONS** firm. **PORK** $19@$19 50; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c. **BACON**—Clear Sides, 16c. **LARD** unchanged. **HOGS** scarce and wanted; sales at $6@$6 50. **CATTLE** unchanged. **RECEIPTS**—4,500 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 1,400 head Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** quiet; Middling Uplands, 16¼c.; do. Orleans, 16¾c. **BARK**—No. 1 Quercitron declined to $25. **CLOVER-SEED** active at $6 10¼@$6 10½. **COFFEE** steady; Rio, 17c.@19½c., currency; Laguayra, 15¾c.@17c., gold. **PROVISIONS** declining. **MESS PORK** $23. **LARD** 13½c. **PETROLEUM** quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23c. **FLOUR** very dull; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 37½. **WHEAT** firmer; Western Red, $1 40@$1 42. **RYE** 93c. **CORN** dull; Old Yellow, 87c.@89c.; New, 75c.@78c. **OATS** steady at 53c.@55c. for Pennsylvania, and 55c.@56c. for Western. **WHISKY** firm at 92c. in Iron.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—**FLOUR** dull and unchanged. **WHEAT** dull and lower; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 26; No. 2, $1 17½. **CORN** dull and lower; No. 1, 60c.; New, high mixed, 53c.; New, low mixed, 51c. **OATS** dull and lower; No. 1, 45c.; Rejected, 39c. **FREIGHTS**—By steam to Buffalo, 7c.; sail navigation closed. **RECEIPTS**—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. **SHIPMENTS**—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—**WHEAT**—Nothing doing. **RYE** quiet and dull. **CORN** steady with a moderate demand; sales, 1 car-load New Western mixed at 88c., and a small lot of round Yellow at 90c. **BARLEY** dull, heavy, and drooping, with a large supply; sales, 4 car-loads No. 1 two-rowed State at 90c.; 4,500 bushels Canada West, to arrive at private terms. **OATS** dull and heavy with a good supply; sales, 12,000 bushels State, afloat, at 61c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—**TOBACCO**—Sales 45 hhds., at $5 25@$6 75 for common to good lugs; $7@$10 for low to medium Leaf; $10@$15 for fair to good Leaf. **BAGGING** firm at 28c. **COTTON** firm; middling 14¾c. **FLOUR** steady; Extra Family, $6@$6 25. **GRAIN** inactive but firmer. **HOGS**, $5 50@$5 75. **PROVISIONS** quiet; Mess **PORK**, $19; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear-rib, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. **LARD**—Prime, half tcs. 12¼c.; kegs, 14c. **WHISKY** dull at 84c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—**CORN** lower; White, 70c.; Yellow, 77½c. **OATS**, 50c. **BACON**—Shoulders, 12½c. **LARD** dull and lower; tierce, 13¾c.; keg, 14c. **SUGAR** drooping; fully fair to choice, 9c.@10⅛c. **MOLASSES**—Prime, 55c.@57c.; others unchanged. **EXCHANGE**—Sterling, $1 20¼; New-York sight, ⅛@¼ discount; Gold, $1 12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** active at full prices; Middling, 15⅜c.@15½c.; sales, 10,500 bales; net receipts, 11,158 bales; coastwise, 563 bales; total, 11,721 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,500 bales; to the Continent, 227 bales; to Barcelona, ——; stock, 101,820 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—**WHEAT** heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 20. **CORN** declining; New Shelled, offered at the close at 53c. **OATS** firm at 48c. **PETROLEUM**—Crude firm at $4 10; Refined quiet at 20c. for car-lots.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** quiet, but firm; Middling, 16⅝c.@16¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 325 bales; coastwise, 2,748 bales; total, 3,073 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** steady; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 2,602 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,163 bales; to the continent, 1,376 bales; stock, 28,404 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** firm; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; net receipts, 1,111 bales; exports, coastwise, 930 bales; stock, 27,677 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** inactive, dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 321 bales; exports coastwise, 1,158 bales; stock, 2,126 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—**COTTON** quiet, but firm; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 1,400 bales; net receipts, 5,720 bales; stock, 76,192 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** firm; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 320 bales; net receipts, 2,043 bales; exports coastwise, 2,855 bales; stock, 5,186.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—**COTTON** more active, but prices shade easier; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 1,214 bales; receipts, 1,690 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 29.—**COTTON** quiet; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,768 bales; exports, coastwise, 558 bales; stock, 53,715 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—**FLOUR** and **WHEAT** almost lifeless. **CORN**, **OATS** and **BARLEY** quiet and unchanged. Dressed **HOGS**, $7@$7 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spirits **TURPENTINE** quiet at 41c. **RESIN**, $1 50 for Strained, and $3 25 for Pale. **TAR**, $1 90.

[Advertisement.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—A capital suggestion; but a better one is, let us all secure a KNOX Hat, and the latter is much easier to carry into effect, for it only requires a visit to KNOX's popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and the thing is accomplished. Try the experiment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 9½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 11½ A. M.

MONDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, at 10 A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, until 11½ A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	7 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 29—*In steam-ship Denmark, from London.*—W. H. Ellis, Mrs. Harvey and child, F. W. Smith, wife, 4 children and servant, F. Cook, Mrs. M. Pullen, H. Hartman, C. Whitfield, Mrs. M. Mills and 2 children, S. Marck, Mrs. G. Marck, Miss Marck, B. Logan, M. F. Plute, Mrs. M. Lusk, R. Ballery, G. Parker and lady.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—F. A. Goetze, Mrs. and Miss Jenks, S. Horton, Wm. Stagg, J. E. Jackson, Mrs. N. F. Fuller, J. D. Williams, H. S. Andrews, Chas. F. Clarkson and lady, Miss Mary S. Moore, F. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Munson and 2 children.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Cockburn, F. M. Douglas, B. Norton, S. N. Cook, Jonn Mullen, James Redman, J. Lawson, H. Williams, P. Rockets, J. Kennedy.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Louis Ponvert, Domingo Gomez, Nicholas Acu, Jose Dondi, Ashley W. Cole, N. Samuel, Richard Stocks, James Tumbledy, Mrs. Fanny George and child, Joseph H. Caux, Manuel Lamora, Francisco Sanchez, Salvador Preciat, Richard Wendel, Joseph M. Partridge, Christin Runge, Charles Rubio and servant, David Baldwin, J. Carlos Messia, Jose Gavay, Bernardo Lorenzo Gonzales, Y. Ruis, Vandrieche Louis, Mrs. V. Louis and 4 children, Mrs. Johanea Stegler and child, Rolyndelli Andres, Juan B. Mollinelli and child, Antonio Rotandelli, Wm. Miller, Cerilo A. Yaimi, Michael Maloney, Jas. C. Parker.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:04 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets...12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:24 | Gov. Island..2:13 | Hell Gate... 3:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwerson, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; City Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince, B. Murray, Jr.; W. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan; Ashland, Ingraham, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, San Francisco, George Sutton.

Brigs Wm. Muir, (Br.,) Ford, Liverpool, N. S., Geo. A. Philipps & Collins; Ruth, (Br.,) Ruffkoyle, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Schrs. Hattie Dodge, Freeman, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Cornwallis, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; George H. Mills, Tillotson, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Pedro & Grau, Cobb, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.; Richard Vaux, Whitaker, Baltimore, Evans, Ball & Co.; Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, London Nov. 11, with mdse. and 85 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds and gales with light seas entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, Cronstadt, 50 ds. with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage. Oct. 19, lat. 58, lon. 3 20 E., spoke the bark Julia, (Swed.,) with a cargo of coal from Newcastle for Norrkurpang, Sweden, with masts, boat and everything about deck gone, and in a sinking condition; took off Capt. Klentburg, the mate and five seamen. Alexander Keing, second mate, a Swede, was lost. The vessel was wrecked Oct. 16, in a gale from S. veering S. E. Capt. Klentburg reports that the schr. Frederick, (Dan.,) came to us on the same day, but her Captain said he could not render us any assistance and kept on.

Bark Helena, (of Bangor,) Potter, Liverpool, 56 ds., with mdse. to Lunt Bros. Nov. 10, a heavy sea broke across our deck, staving in the forward cabin, skylight and cabin doors and partly filling the cabin; staving water casks; breaking monkey rail and gangway stanchions and splitting the covering-board on the starboard side. Likewise on the passage split sails and carried away top-gallant yard, head-rails and other severe damage. It was the worst passage that the master has experienced for many years.

Bark Acadia, (Nor.,) Eldruss, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather to lat. 23; from thence heavy gales from S. E., veering to N. W., but sustained no damage.

Bark Kong Oscar, (Nor.,) Jensen, Port Talbot 66 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. On the first part of the passage had fine weather, and on the latter part experienced heavy N. W. gales, in which split sails, broke rudder and shifted cargo.

Bark Prinncesse Alexandre, (of St. Croix,) Virden, Fajardo 12 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabbing—vessel to Roche Bros. & Coffey. 26th inst., experienced a heavy gale from N. W., but received no damage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Svanen, (Dan.,) Ebsen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Oct. 29, lon. 39; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Vesuvio, (Ital.,) Cacace, Gergenti 74 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Lamplighter, Burch, Bermuda Nov. 18, with mdse. to Warren, Ray & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Ukraine, Melcher, Cronstadt Sept. 28, with mdse. to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig William, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Reese, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides, &c., to Reynolds & Cushman—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Oct. 29 in lon. 30 30; had fine weather to Bermuda, from thence strong westerly gales. Oct. 23, lat. 17 14 S., lon. 36 W., passed two dead bodies of seamen, the albatrosses feeding on them. Oct. 23, lat. 7 29 S., lon. 29 30, passed a French war steamer cruising.

Brig Consort, Parsons, of and from Harbor Grace, N. F., 22 ds., with seal oil and herrings to R. Curry. Experienced strong N. and N. W. gales since coming on to the coast.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Robin, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Scotland, (Br.,) from Demerara.

Schr. Annie Whiting, of Castine, Meade, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller and Houghton. First part of the passage fine weather, latter part heavy N. W. winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Northern Light, Walls, Derby, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Honest Abe, Connery, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. Pharo, Bingham, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chowan, Gathard, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Nathl. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. T. Chartre, Summons, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. R. Kirk, Tole, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. J. F. Myer, Baxter, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Selsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Norton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Norwich

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Derby, for Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinney, Derby, for Newport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, ——, Derby, for Providence.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Derby, for New-Haven.

Schr. Success, Richards, Derby, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Scud, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. J. Truman, Fuller, Derby, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Derby, for Norwalk.

Schr. New Style, Jane, Derby, for Peekskill.

Schr. Emeline, Germain, Elizabethport, for Roslyn.

Schr. Favor, Miner, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Oristimbo, Daggett, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Arthur, Crowell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Kerby, Detritch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ontario, Burton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Herald, Mapes, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Addie, Barnett, Virginia.

Schr. Excelsior, Hand, Virginia.

Schr. May Flower, Beattie, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Limerick, for Liverpool, via Halifax; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston.

Spoken.

Oct. 23, lat. 7 29 S., lon. 29 36 W., spoke ship St. Vincent, of and from London, for Adelaide, S. A.

Nov. 1, lat. 19 10 N., lon. 57 30, spoke bark S. Chapin, (of Boston,) from Newport for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Fajardo Nov. 17, brig Athlete, (Br.,) Burns, ldg. for Norwich, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Ellen Austin, (Fr.,) from Callao, which arrived 28th, and anchored on the bar, came up to the City yesterday, 29th P. M., reports: Passed Cape Horn Sept. 18; crossed the equator Oct. 24, in lon. 33 50 W.; Oct. 20, while running in a heavy S. W. gale, shipped some seas which stove bulwarks, port quarter boat and broke adrift spars lashed on deck, and doing other damage, causing the ship to leak; lat. 20 N., lon. 54 W., experienced calms lasting 12 ds.; 27th inst., off Shinnecock, took a pilot on board from boat No. 4.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Fredericks, from Bremen, which arrived 28th, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up to the City yesterday (29th) A. M. Reports being 16 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong W. breezes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Arr. steam-ships William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Achilles, from Philadelphia; bark George T. Kemp, from Algoa Bay; brig Marine, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore. Sld. ship J. C. Boynton, for Liverpool.

HOLME'S HOLE, Nov. 28.—Arr. schrs. General Sheridan, Portland, Conn.; Boston, Harriet Newell, Rondout, do.; Estell, Provincetown, New-Castle, Del.; Annie E., (Br.,) Providence, Hillsboro, N. B.; M. E. Torrey, for Baltimore; W. G. B. Mowry, Calais, Providence.

Sld. steamer Leopard; brig Mary Celeste; schrs. Mary Edward, A. H. Whitmore, Willie Martin, Admiral, J. L. Pierce, Nadab, David Crowell, Alice, Fannie F. Hall, John M. Ball, Emma C. Latham, Sea Flower, Lizzie Raymond, C. C. Frye, L. M. Jenkins, Nil Disperandum, M. E. Higgins, Lizzie P. Simmons, John Stockham, Idaho, James Tilden, Pavilion, Mary Fletcher, Rhodella Blew, Teresa D. Baker, Flora, Ivy Bell, John & Frank, Ida May, Governor Coney, Tookolita, E. Pierce, Benjamin Oliver, Telegraph, R. B. Higgins, W. H. Atwood and Alice P. Higgins.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—Steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, which left Liverpool Nov. 17, and Londonderry Nov. 18 arr. here at 4 o'clock this evening.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia. Cld. barks Lothan, for Belfast, and Clara Eaton, for Liverpool; brig Mary E. Rennel, for St. Mary's; schrs. Sparkling Sea, for New-York, St. Croix, for St. Mary's.

Disasters.

The schr. Watchman, Holmes' Hole, reports saw ashore on Cape San Antonio, on the 8th inst., the schr Galena, of and from New-Orleans, for Utilla, Mexico. A part of her cargo was on the beach, and the vessel high and dry. Captain and crew were at the light-house.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 29.—The steam-ship Norway, of Allan's line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The National Line steamer Pennsylvania, New-York for Liverpool, touched here today. The Inman steamer City of London, New-York for Liverpool, arrived out yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The steam-ship City of Cork, of the Inman line, arr. here early this morning, from New-York. She soon after sailed again for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
LADIES' WATCHES,
OF ALL SIZES AND EVERY VARIETY OF CASING, WITH MOVEMENTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

UNRIVALED HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

House Coats,
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"Our Fritz,"
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"Monarch,"
Scarfs,
Stylish and Fashionable,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
HOSIERY,
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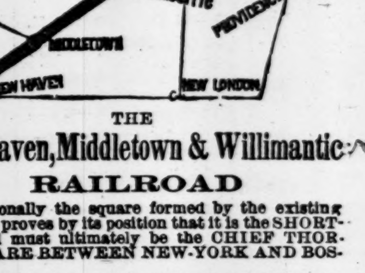
AND
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
LINED AND UNLINED.
SILK SUSPENDERS,
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE
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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY
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Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Ninth National Bank.
Bull's Head Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.
Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway.
Wm. H. Baynor, No. 5½ Pine-st.
L. W. Winchester, No. 65 Broadway.
No. 49 Wall-st., office of the Company.
St. James Hotel, corner 26th-st and Broadway.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PATENT UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PRICE LIST, REDUCTION 20 PER CENT.
Ware-rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Most Popular HOUSEHOLD SOAP in market.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

THE WORTH OF $20 FOR $7 50.
The Christian Union, $3. Either of Harper's, $4. Phrenological Journal, $3. Marshall's Washington, $5. And the Doctor—a chromo—$5. The worth of $20, for only $7 50. Send to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GOTHIC FURNACE,
For warming dwellings and churches; the best mode of heating in use. Send for Catalogue. Prices reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.
"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pair